

MAY

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1906

# The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of  
Things Worth While*



**Myths and Myth-Makers of  
the Mediterranean**

**Recent Discoveries in Crete**

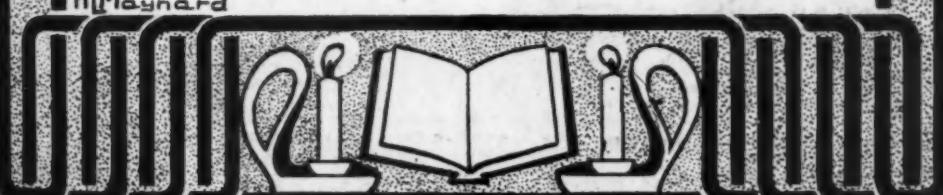
**Greek Games Old and New**

**Greek Coins**

**Old Roman Villas Excavated  
at Boscoreale**

**Lake Nemi and the Galleys  
of the Cæsars**

H. Maynard



THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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## THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS.

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, Editor.

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## CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION



BISHOP VINCENT.

## THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

June 28 - 1906 - August 26  
CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

June 28.....July 7

**Bishop John H. Vincent**, Chancellor of Chautauqua. Formal Opening of the Assembly.  
**Mr. Arthur E. Bestor**, Univ. of Chicago. "American Diplomacy." July 26, 11 A. M.  
**Mr. P. H. Boynton**, Univ. of Chicago. Reading Hours. July 26, 5 P. M.  
**Opening of the Summer Schools**, July 7, 11 A. M. **Summer School Reception**, 8 P. M.

July 8.....July 14

**Mr. Leon H. Vincent**, author, critic and lecturer of Boston. Five lectures on English Literature. July 9-13. 2:30 P. M.  
**Mrs. Emily M. Bishop**, reader, New York City. Reading Hours. July 9-13. 5 P. M.  
**Mrs. Helen M. Rhodes, Mr. Chas. A. Payne**. Illustrated Lectures. July 10 and 12.

July 15.....July 21

**Pres. E. B. Bryan**, Franklin College, Indiana. Lectures. July 16-20. 2:30 P. M.  
**Rev. Wm. A. Colledge**, Extension Lecturer, Evanston, Illinois. Five Interpretative Studies of Scottish Authors. July 16-20. 11 A. M.  
**Prize Spelling Match**, July 17. **Annual Gymnastic Exhibition**, July 18.  
**American Boy Day**, Saturday, July 21. **Ernest Thompson-Seton**, July 20-21.  
**Prof. S. H. Clark**, the University of Chicago. Five Reading Hours. July 16-20. 5 P. M.

July 22.....July 28

**Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis**, preacher, author and lecturer. Pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Sermon, July 22. Five Devotional Hours. July 23-29. 10 A. M. Five Popular Lectures, July 22-27. 2:30 P. M.  
**Mrs. Ernest A. Voshburgh**, of Chicago. Five Reading Hours. July 23-27. 5 P. M.  
**Five Special Concerts for Music Week**. Evenings of July 22, 23, 24, 25, 27.  
**National Army Day**, July 28. **Mr. Marshall Barrach**, Recitals, July 26, 28.

July 29.....August 4

**Rev. Wm. J. Dawson**, clergyman, author and lecturer. Pastor Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, London. Sermon, July 29. Five Devotional Hours. July 29-Aug. 3. 10 A. M. Five Popular Lectures, July 30-Aug. 3. 2:30 P. M.  
**Mr. John Graham Brooks**, author, lecturer. President of National Consumers' League. Cambridge, Mass. Lectures on American History. July 30-Aug. 3. 11 A. M.  
**Prof. S. C. Schmucker**, naturalist, lecturer and professor in Westchester Normal School, Pa. Five Lectures on Nature Study. July 30-Aug. 3. 5 P. M.

August 5.....August 11

**Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman**, author, lecturer and evangelist. New York City. Sermon Aug. 5. Five Devotional Hours. Aug. 6-10. 10 A. M.  
**Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus**, author and lecturer. Pastor of Central Church, Chicago. President Armour Institute of Technology. Five lectures. Aug. 6-10. 11 A. M.  
**Mr. Edward Howard Griggs**, author, critic and lecturer. Formerly of Leland Stanford Jr. University. Six Popular Lectures. Aug. 6-10. 2:30 P. M.  
**Old First Night Exercises**, Tuesday, Aug. 7. **Aquatic Day**, Aug. 11.

August 12.....August 18

**Bishop John H. Vincent**, Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution. Sermon, Aug. 12. Lectures on Church History, Aug. 13, 14 and 16. 2:30 P. M.  
**Dr. J. M. Buckley**, author and lecturer. Editor of the New York Christian Advocate. Three Lectures. Aug. 13, 14 and 16. 11 A. M. Question Box, Aug. 18. 8 P. M.  
**Prof. C. F. Lavell**, Bates College, author and lecturer. Five lectures on History of British Empire. Aug. 13-18. 5 P. M.  
**Illuminated Fleet**, Aug. 17. **Grange Day**, Saturday, Aug. 18.

August 19.....August 27

**Dr. Henry E. Dosker**, Theological Seminary, Louisville. Sermon and five lectures. Aug. 19-24.  
**President H. N. Snyder**, contributor to reviews and periodicals on literary subjects. President of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. Five lecturers on Southern Literature. Aug. 20-24. 2:30 P. M.  
**Prof. E. A. Steiner**, author and lecturer, Grinnell, Iowa. Aug. 20-25. 11 A. M.  
**Mr. Frank Roberson**. Two Illustrated Lectures. Aug. 21 and 22. 8 P. M.  
**Dr. H. M. Skinner**, author and lecturer, Chicago. Five lectures. Aug. 20-24.



DR. W. A. COLLEDGE.



W. A. COLLEDGE.

# CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

## CALENDAR OF PRINCIPAL DAYS

Thursday, June 28	Opening of Season
Saturday, July 7	Opening of Summer Schools
Saturday, July 28	National Army Day
Wednesday, August 1	Denominational Day
Saturday, August 4	Sunday School Day
Tuesday, August 7	Old First Night
Wednesday, August 15	Recognition Day
Saturday, August 18	Grange Day
Sunday, August 26	Close of Season

## PROGRAM NOTES

**A special program** of conferences and lectures on Sunday School Work will be offered (at Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York) July 29-August 5. During this time the regular Devotional Hours conducted by Dr. W. J. Dawson of London will be seconded by a series of conferences arranged and administered by Drs. J. H. McFarland and Marion Lawrence, conferences occurring at one-thirty and special addresses at four in the afternoon. A special effort is to be made to reconstruct the famous Assembly Sunday School of the early years of Chautauqua Institution and on Sundays of July 29 and August 5 the entire Sunday School body will meet in the Amphitheater instead of in separate divisions and will there pursue general opening and closing exercises and a study of the lesson in classes distributed throughout the Amphitheater and in the adjoining denominational headquarters.

The presence of **Mr. Edward Howard Griggs** in the summer of 1906 should attract large numbers to the grounds during the weeks from August 5 to 18 during which time Mr. Griggs presents a course of six lectures in the Amphitheater on the "Divine Comedy of Dante," delivers the Recognition Day Address on the morning of Wednesday, August 15, his subject being "Public Education and the Problem of Democracy," and conducts in the Summer Schools two courses on the Poetry and Philosophy of Tennyson and of Browning. Mr. Griggs' enormous popularity draws to him unparalleled audiences in cities all over the country. The opportunity to hear him repeatedly at Chautauqua, in all some thirty times within two weeks, is not to be offered at any other place.

The noted clergymen who are to be at Chautauqua in 1906, although all arrangements are not completed, make an imposing list. From July 22 to 29 Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn will be present to deliver the Sunday sermon, conduct the five Devotional Hours and deliver five afternoon lectures. In the following week Dr. W. J. Dawson of London, whose lecture courses during the present months are arousing great interest in the East and Middle West will occupy a similar number of hours, preaching the sermon, conducting the Devotional Hours and giving a series of lectures. In the week of August 5 to 11 Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman the noted evangelist will preach the sermon and conduct the Devotional Hours. Dr. Chapman's annual appearances at Chautauqua increase in significance from year to year, the devout auditors coming to his services in larger numbers than to many of the most popular series of lectures. During this same week, August 5 to 11, President Frank W. Gunsaulus of Armour Institute will deliver a series on "The Cry of the Soul and Its Answer—Deep Calleth unto Deep," and on Sunday of August 12, Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua, will deliver his annual sermon at the opening of Recognition Week. During the closing week of the summer the sermon will be delivered by Dr. Henry E. Dosker of Louisville and the Devotional Hours will be conducted by Professor Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Iowa.

Arrangements for **Music Week** at Chautauqua in 1906 are nearly completed. They include for the Song Service of Sunday, July 22, presentation of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," for the evening of Monday, July 23, the oratorio "Elijah," for Tuesday evening an illustrated lecture on a musical subject by Mr. N. J. Corey of Detroit, on Wednesday evening a program made up of works by American composers, on Friday evening a Choral Competition by choirs and choral societies on specially appropriate music. Inquiries concerning this Competition should be sent to the Department of Extension, Chautauqua, New York. Ample prizes are to be given and great interest has already been stimulated among many musical organizations.



GOV. HIGGINS



MR. J. G. BROOKS



DR. GUNSAULUS

# CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION



E. H. GRIGGS

## SUMMER SCHOOL NOTES

The general nature of courses and classes will not be greatly altered from last year but strong attractions are offered in many departments. Notably significant will be the presence of Mr. Leon H. Vincent of Boston, Dr. W. J. Dawson of London, and Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, all in the Department of English. The policy of 1905 of presenting courses in English or Latin and French literature will also be continued. Work in French and German will be presented by M. Benedict Papot of Chicago and Dr. Otto Manthey-Zorn of Amherst with assistants. Professor George D. Kellogg of Princeton will as in previous years conduct the main courses in Classical Languages and Literatures. Mathematics and Science will be presented by Dr. L. C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan, Professor I. P. Bishop of Buffalo Normal School and Mr. J. F. Taylor of Olean.

The Department of Psychology and Pedagogy presents a strong array of courses. The Summer Schools Convocations will be addressed by Professor George E. Vincent for the first week, by President E. B. Bryan of Franklin College, Indiana, the second week, by Mr. Henry Turner Bailey, Editor of the School Arts Book, the third week, by Professor S. C. Schmucker of Westchester Normal School, Pennsylvania, and others. The courses in Elementary Education will be presented by Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Mrs. Lillian McL. Waldo and Miss Edith M. Scott, and those in Kindergarten by Mrs. Mary Boomer Page and a large corps of assistants.



LEON VINCENT

The courses in Nature Study at Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, will be offered by Miss Alice G. McCloskey and Mr. R. W. Curtis of the Cornell University College of Agriculture and by Professor S. C. Schmucker, of Westchester, Pa., and method in special subjects will be dealt with by Miss E. Josephine Rice, Mr. James Bird, Miss J. L. Newlin and Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.

A strict departure will be taken in the work of the School of Religious Teaching. Besides the regular and popular courses offered by Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut of South Orange, New Jersey, which include Normal work, lectures on Palestine and stories for children, will be a special series offered by Mrs. Helen M. Rhodes of Chicago, in the Pedagogy of the Sunday School based on the latest Pedagogy as applied to secular teaching. This course extending for two weeks will be given twice and in the week of July 23 to 27, intervening between these periods, Dr. R. M. Hodge of Union Theological Seminary will present a special series of a week in conjunction with Mrs. Rhodes. The registration of these courses should be greatly enlarged and the attendance on the Sunday School also materially increased.



S. C. SCHMUCKER

The Head of the Department of Domestic Science at Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, for the coming summer will be Miss Anna Barrows, member of the Household Economics Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Barrows will be assisted by Miss Mabel T. Wellman of Rockford College, Ill., and by Miss Elizabeth Darrow of the Mechanics Institute, Rochester, and the admirable work in theory and general practice will be supplemented by most definite experimental work in cooking which is made possible by the excellent equipment of the Department of Domestic Science.

## SUMMER SCHOOLS

**Work in the School of Music** for the coming season will be conducted under the general direction of Mr. Alfred Hallam, now for several years Director of Music at Chautauqua. Piano instruction will be given as in the past by Mr. William H. Sherwood and Miss Georgia Kober of the Sherwood Music School, Chicago and by Mrs. E. T. Tobey of Memphis, Tennessee. The work of all these teachers has steadily increased during the past seasons and the notable public appearances of Mr. Sherwood and Miss Kober during the past winter should add largely to the registration of their classes. Mr. Sherwood as soloist for the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and Miss Kober as soloist for the Symphony Orchestra of Cincinnati, have been prominently before the public during the past few months.

**The Vocal Department** for the coming season will be in charge of Mr. Herman Klein of New York city. Mr. Klein's experience as a music critic in London extended over a quarter of a century. He taught singing there for nearly twenty years, and was a vocal professor at the Guildhall School of Music from 1887 to 1901. He acted for some time as Director of the Opera Class at the same institution, and conducted public performances of opera. He has trained several well-known singers, and has coached some of the leading artists of the day in Opera, Oratorio, Lieder and Vocal Compositions of the Italians, French, German and English Schools.

**The instruction in Organ** will be offered by Mr. Henry B. Vincent of Erie, Pennsylvania, who has long been identified with Chautauqua music as accompanist and later as Assistant Director. Mr. Sol Marcosson of Cleveland, will continue to give instruction in the Violin. The Teaching of Mandolin and Guitar will be done by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kitchener of New York City, and as in other years special arrangement for instruction in orchestral instruments can be made on application at Chautauqua.



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## Special Excursions to Chautauqua.

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<b>Certificate Plan</b>	<b>Excursions</b>	<b>June 36 to Aug. 27</b>

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The CHAUTAUQUAN'S  
*Point of View*

EXONENT  
OF OUTLOOK  
AND  
UPLIFT  
FORCES

Chautauquan Writers on Classical Influences.

The series of articles pertaining to "Classical Influences in Modern Life" is completed in this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and from the editorial office point of view we are frankly proud of the series. The field covered is rich and interesting and the list of contributors is exceptional in character. Data regarding the work of Professor Richardson, Professor Lavell, and Dr. Barnes appeared on this page of the March issue.

In the April magazine A. D. F. Hamlin contributed "The Message of Greek Architecture." Mr. Hamlin is professor of Architecture at Columbia University, a graduate of Amherst, and author of books on "A History of Architecture" and "European and Japanese Gardens." Paul Shorey, professor of Greek, University of Chicago, wrote on "The Influence of Classics on American Literature." He is a Harvard graduate (Munich, Ph. D.) and taught at Bryn Mawr before becoming a member of the faculty at Chicago in 1892. Among his books are, "The Odes and Epodes of Horace," "The Unity of Plato's Thought." W. A. Elliott, who writes on "The Modern Greek," is a graduate of Allegheny College, where he has taught since 1889. He has studied at the American School in Athens and has been professor of Greek at Allegheny since 1892. Both Archer Butler Hulbert (Marietta College) and Vincent Van Marter Beede have written for THE CHAUTAUQUAN before, as readers will recall. Mr. Hulbert's most important publication is the recent series of books on "Historic Highways of America." "The Queen of Quelparte" and "Stories of American Promotion and Daring" were first published in this magazine. Mr. Beede is a special student at Harvard, and a prolific magazine contributor. He writes for both the April and May numbers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

For articles this month a distinguished anthropologist of Great Britain and a notable variety of American university faculties have been drawn upon. Charles Henry Hawes of Cambridge, England, author of "Recent Discoveries in Crete," is writing a book on Crete and has published "In the Uttermost East." Dr. Oliver S. Tonks, who describes "Greek Coins," is a member of the faculty at Princeton. Francis W. Kelsey, professor of Latin, University of Michigan, since 1880, writes of "The Villas of Boscoreale." Mr. Kelsey is secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, has written

many books, and served as joint editor (with Professor Percy Gardner of Oxford) of Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities. Professor James A. Harrison, of the University of Virginia, has often written for this magazine, his "Myths and Myth-Makers of the Mediterranean" increasing the list of his popular contributions. His honored career as educator, author and editor is familiar. His seventeen volume edition of Poe's Complete works was one of his most notable achievements.

The contributions of so many authorities from so large a number of educational institutions is worthy of more than passing attention as evidence of the resources at the command of those who take up Chautauqua Home Education.



Cover Designs

The first of the cover designs for THE CHAUTAUQUAN drawn especially for the issues containing the groups of articles on classic topics was executed by O. Houghton Peets, of Cleveland, Ohio. This was used in March. The April and May cover designs are the work of Miss Helen Maynard, of Chautauqua, New York.



Information Wanted.

A CHAUTAUQUAN subscriber wishes to know where he can find any authoritative review in print of R. W. Trine's book entitled "In Tune with the Infinite." If you can help him, write to THE CHAUTAUQUAN, 5711 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago.



What They Say.

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## BOYS AND GIRLS MAGAZINE

ITHACA, N. Y.

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JUNE 25--AUGUST 4, 1906

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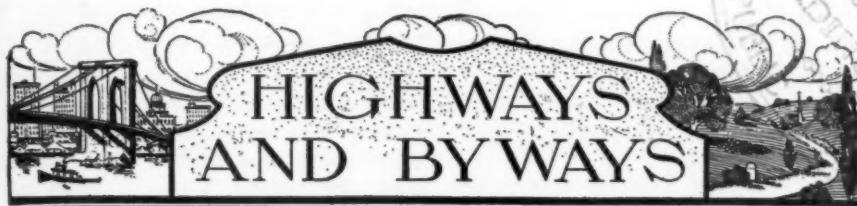
See "The Villas of Boscoreale," page 234.

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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MAY, 1906.

No. 3



**A**LL accounts agree that the elections to the first Russian Parliament are in many places a monstrous farce. The bureaucratic machinery has continued to apply its repressive measures, and there has been no such thing as a free campaign. Meetings have been suppressed and dispersed merely because speakers criticised the government; workmen elected as delegates to the "electoral conventions" have been arrested and imprisoned without definite charges; newspapers and committees have been suppressed for "radicalism."

In these circumstances, wholesale abstention from participation in the elections is not unnatural. In hundreds of instances the workmen have boycotted the whole affair and handfuls of reactionaries have elected delegates to the conventions. The Social Democrats and other extreme groups are likewise boycotting the douma, much to the satisfaction of the bureaucratic clique and the fanatical monarchists throughout the empire. Even the constitutional reformers are disgusted and angry with the government, but they do not sympathize with the boycott. They believe it to be the part of duty and policy to elect as many enlightened liberals to the douma and the upper house, the council of state, as possible and make the fullest use of the limited opportunities and shadowy reforms the autocracy has granted.

The liberals in spite of official interference and arbitrary, tyrannical conduct, have been very successful in a number of

governments. Known, leading men, true reformers, have been elected to the douma and many Russians hope that when it meets, the constitutionalists will, after all, find themselves in control of it.

Meantime the reactionists are not inactive. The liberal successes make them desperate and they are openly accused of instigating riots, massacres and atrocities in order to create a state of terror in the empire and discredit the whole reform cause. Many high officials are charged with complicity in these plots, which are directed especially against the Jewish inhabitants of the Russian "Pale." The union of Russian authors, which is a national organization affiliated with the powerful "league of leagues," has issued an appeal and warning against the murderous designs of the reactionaries and the brutal hoodlums led by them. The appeal is a grave indictment of the ministry and the government. For the officials are idle and indifferent, and refuse to take measures to prevent the atrocities that are, at this writing, known to be in the course of preparation. The corrupt and perfidious bureaucracy has no desire to maintain order and internal peace, and Witte, the nominal premier, is either too weak or too selfish to make an effective protest.

It may be added that the revolutionists have again declared war on the government. They say that it has been given a fair trial and found wanting; that the reforms are mere mockeries and insults, and that only insurrection and terror will ever force the autocracy and the bureaucracy to grant genuine, substantial reforms along

constitutional lines. They predict uprisings and outbreaks in the near future on a larger scale than were those of last fall and winter, and assert that the army is on their side now.



### Political Issues in France

No sooner was President Loubet succeeded by Fallieres, the president of the French Senate, in obedience to the uneventful election at Versailles by the members of the two houses of parliament sitting together as a national congress, than a "ministerial crisis"—a luxury in which the republic formerly indulged with fatal readiness—occurred to perplex the new head of the nation. The Rouvier cabinet, formed in February, 1905, was overthrown in the Chamber of Deputies by an extraordinary combination of opposites.

We have had occasion to refer to the features of group government—the kind of government toward which all democracies are tending, owing to diversity and multiplicity of interests and the growing independence of the electors—and the French "crisis" affords an exceptionally striking illustration of the possibilities of that sort of government.

Premier Rouvier, nominally an advanced republican but in reality a moderate, was enforcing the state-church separation law by taking inventories of church property as provided for by the act. In the cities there was little opposition to this formal preliminary to disestablishment. In certain country districts, however, the peasants were offering resistance under the indignant instigation of the clericals and some of the priests. To gain entrance into the church buildings force had to be used in several places. Several persons were killed in one of these collisions between the peasants and the troops and policemen carrying out the orders of the government.

The matter was naturally discussed in

parliament. On the one hand, the conservative and clerical groups accused the ministry of harshness and unnecessary brutality in enforcing the separation act. They deprecated resistance to the authorities, but added that a little tact, patience, and ingenuity would have averted the disorder and the attendant loss of life on both sides. They were, however, too weak to pass a vote of censure; they were in a minority in the chamber. But the Socialists and extreme radicals were also dissatisfied with the ministry's way of enforcing the church disestablishment law; they thought the government too timid and irresolute; they demanded greater vigor. This, it should be stated, was not their only objection to the ministry. For months they had been distrustful of it and disposed to withdraw their support from it. They thought Rouvier too mild and moderate in various other directions and, therefore, unfaithful to the policy of his predecessors, Combes and Waldeck-Rousseau.

The inventories question, in itself unfortunate, gave them the opportunity. They voted against the ministry's declaration of policy together with their bitterest enemies on the extreme right, and when the votes were counted the ministry was short of the necessary majority. Resignation was inevitable.

For a brief time confusion and doubt prevailed. The republicans, moderate and advanced, still needed the support of the Socialist and radical groups, as they had needed them since the Dreyfus affair, which directly led to the organization of a parliamentary alliance (or "bloc") for the defense of the republic and civil supremacy. Could terms be made with the Socialists?

After much difficulty a new ministry was formed, with Sarrien, an influential and respected radical leader who has held high office at various times, as premier, Briand, a prominent Socialist and the au-

thor of the separation act, as minister of education, and Senator Clemenceau, also a powerful radical and defender of civil liberty and republicanism, as minister of the interior. The other ministers are also able and prominent men, and the cabinet as a whole is one of the best France has had. The alliance with the Socialists has been preserved, and the policies of the "bloc" will be carried out with firmness.

But the electorate of France will soon be called upon to pass upon these policies. The present parliament has lived its full legal term—five years—and another must now be elected. The general election will show to what extent the people have approved of and sympathized with the ministers and parliamentary majorities of the last five years.



### Italy's New Ministry and Its Policies

Politically Italy has not been as fortunate in the past two or three years as she has been industrially and financially. As we have had occasion to say, she has enjoyed remarkable progress, and her finances are in excellent condition. But she has had no stability of government or of internal policy. In her Parliament, even more than in that of France, group and factional differences have overthrown ministry after ministry and policy after policy. The radical and Socialist groups were very powerful in 1901-2, during the Zanardelli regime. Strikes, riots and political disorders caused the government to fall into the hands of the liberal groups. The late premier, Fortis, was a progressive man but he seemed unable to form an efficient ministry. He held office for less than a year, but he had in that short time completely reorganized his cabinet and changed its complexion—without, however, strengthening his position. He faced many difficult problems—fiscal and industrial—and was finally defeated

on a minor question growing out of Italy's commercial treaty with Spain. He had promised many internal reforms; he carried out none. The state of the nationalized railroads was (as we have indicated in a previous article) miserably, execrably bad; the service was poor, the administration lax and incompetent, and the charges high. Premier Fortis, in spite of the improvement in the nation's finances and credit, did little to rehabilitate the railways, and dissatisfaction was universal.

At last he fell, and in the first days of March he was succeeded by Baron S. Sonnino, minister of finance in 1903 and an unpopular statesman at that time. He has been regarded as an extreme conservative not to say a reactionary. He has ability and force, but he has always opposed the Radicals and Socialists.

This present ministry is almost a ministry of "all the talents." It is a coalition ministry, representing the moderate, liberal and certain of the "leftist" factions. It will be hard to keep it together, as each faction will be obliged to make concessions to the others for the sake of harmony and cohesion. The conservatives will be harder to please than the liberals and radicals, for Sonnino's declaration of principles shows that he is prepared to go very far in the direction of the latter's goal. His program is one of reform. Among other things he promises the following measures:

Purchase and nationalization of the southern railroads, and their incorporation



THE LATE SUSAN B.  
ANTHONY  
Woman Suffragist

with those of the north and center already owned and operated by the state.

Transfer of the secondary schools to the state.

Larger freedom of newspaper press.



M. SARRIEN  
New Premier of France.

action from socialism in Italian politics, but so far as their immediate practical demands are concerned, the Socialists could scarcely offer a more tempting program. Evidently in Italy, as in other countries, the moderate and conservative parties combat the Socialists and radicals by adopting substantial parts of their political platforms.



### Better Conditions in China

There has been a decided improvement in the "Chinese situation." The warlike talk to which we adverted last month has entirely ceased in our press and in the legislative and military circles. Apparently there is no real ground for the apprehension that was so widely felt and so alarmingly expressed a few weeks ago. There have been no further outrages in China, no attacks on missionaries or other aliens, no grave symptoms of the recurrence of the Boxer anti-foreign disorders.

It appears, further, that the reports con-

cerning the boycott upon American goods have been exaggerated and overdrawn. There has been much agitation, but very little actual injury in consequence thereof. The meetings, resolutions, newspaper excitement, and so on, which reflected the anti-American sentiments of the resentful Chinese (resentful on account of our exclusion legislation and its drastic administration) seem to have had little effect upon our commerce with the Celestial Empire.

Official figures show that during the summer and fall of 1905—when the boycott agitation was at its height—our exports to China increased instead of decreasing. The gain for a period of seven months exceeded \$5,000,000. This is not a large gain, but, at any rate, an increase, so that the excited talk about the "ruin" of our Chinese trade has rested on a very slender basis of fact. It is not improbable, perhaps, that but for the boycott agitation, our gain would have been heavier; still, this is pure speculation.

It cannot be said that we on our side have done anything to improve the relations between the United States and China. The President, in a frank reply to a memorial presented to him by leaders of organized labor, reiterated his strong belief in the necessity of so revising the exclusion law as to remove the just grievances of the higher classes of Chinese; but Congress has evinced no disposition to wrestle with the question seriously. That something should be done during the present session is the general opinion among business and religious bodies. Another Chinese imperial commission has visited this country, studied our industrial and commercial organization and pleaded for just treatment of and more friendly relations with China. The assurances these commissioners were everywhere given were exceedingly pleasing and "grateful" to them. All that remains is to translate words into deeds.

An interesting episode to be mentioned is the "assault" by Senator Hale of Maine on the general staff of our small army in connection with the recent "Chinese alarm." Too much, the Senator thought, had been said and written concerning a possible American campaign in China, or a military invasion for the purpose of protecting American lives and interests. The general staff, it had been freely reported, was discussing the necessary details of such an invasion and some of these—the number of troops, guns, ships, the name of the commander, etc.—were mentioned by Washington correspondents. All this, Senator Hale contended, was grossly improper, foolish, and mischievous, for we were at peace with China and the bare suggestion of invasion and war could not fail to create bitterness, suspicion and antagonism. It is hardly necessary to say that there can be no objection to secret consideration by the general staff of the best plans for invading any country and making successful war upon it. This is part of the duties of military staffs in times of peace. It is open and unceremonious talk about war and invasion with reference to a particular nation, and in the absence of real provocation, that Senator Hale, with many others who supported his criticisms, deprecates. There is no doubt that China did not relish the talk in question. Her diplomatic representative at Washington protested against it with force and effect.

Now the belligerent interviewers and interviewed are at peace with China, and the news therefore has been devoid of sensations or food for sensations.



### Paternalism and State Ownership in Japan

The world is to witness another experiment in state ownership of public utilities. The Japanese government has had a bill introduced and passed by the diet for the acquisition and nationalization of all the

privately owned railroads in the country. That this great operation should have been undertaken so soon after the war, has caused some surprise. The measure is radical, moreover, for it provides for compulsory sales of the properties. One minister, Mr. Kato, left the cabinet because he could not support the bill; public opinion, however, appears to have favored it. It received a large majority in the lower house of parliament.

Japan has 5,000 miles of railroad in operation. State ownership has extended over 1,345 miles only. Now every mile privately owned will be taken over by the state, but gradually, to prevent financial disturbance.

The government will pay the companies in bonds bearing five per cent. interest. It will offer them liberal terms—the actual value of the properties plus a handsome bonus. The net revenues of the lines will be devoted to the payment of the interest and principal, and the redemption of the bonds will be completed in about forty or forty-five years. At the end of that period the state expects to obtain from the railroads an annual income of \$27,500,000.

It is said that military considerations prompted the government in deciding upon this transaction. The nature of these has not been indicated, and there is reason for believing that fiscal and general commercial considerations were quite as influential. Japan needs sources of revenue and profit, and she already owns and operates a great many public utilities. She has, in addition, tobacco, salt and other



CHARLES S. FRANCIS  
New Ambassador  
to Austria-Hun-  
gary.

monopolies, and the acquisition of the railways is a natural extension of a settled policy. Besides, the government believes that the transportation industry will be more economically and efficiently managed, and with greater regard for the needs of commerce, than has been done under private operation. Unification will permit lower rates, better traffic facilities and more systematic encouragement of undeveloped industries.

The question of "paternalism" does not trouble Japan. In an interesting report published some time ago Consul-General Miller of Yokohama dwelt informingly with this broader phase of Japan's industrial policy. Government control and supervision, he wrote, had been accepted as the keynote of Japanese development. In his own words :

Government ownership and direction of public utilities and manufacturing is not a new idea in Japan. Under the feudal system of old Japan, it was exercised in the broadest possible sense. Now this is exactly what the government is doing today. It is working in a broader way, however. It does not exact direct tribute, as in the olden times and the producers receive better returns for their labors. But none the less the government is exercising a supervision over all the industries it does not control, and fostering in every way the development of new ones. This application of government concern in an industrial sense is what is making Japan commercially strong, and what will develop her into a dangerous competitor in the business of the far East.

The Japanese government, he proceeded to show, was not opposing trusts and combinations. It was, in fact, encouraging their formation and frowning upon too severe competition. Thus in the business of match making it recently deliberately advised the organization of a national trust and assured the existing companies a monopoly. To prevent abuses, it undertook to license and regulate the business in the interest of consumers.

It is unnecessary to point out how dif-

ferent this course is from that pursued in this country or in England. Its success in the struggle for commercial supremacy in the Orient may or may not be certain. Time alone will settle that question.



### Classical Language and Education

The question whether the classical studies, and particularly the study of Greek, should remain an important feature of modern education, which periodically arises in a more or less acute form to challenge the attention of educators and excite animated controversy, has recently been under active discussion. The immediate or apparent occasion therefor was an attempt at Cambridge University, England, to eliminate Greek as an "examination study"—to transfer it from the compulsory to the voluntary or optional list of subjects. The attempt failed, but it was made clear by the developments of the "struggle" that Greek had lost ground in late years and that the ranks of those who were willing to defend it strenuously against the "encroachments of the modern spirit in education" had been seriously weakened. "The next attack will be fatal," was a sentiment generally expressed. All sorts of "compromises" were suggested and a strong middle party came into existence which, while insisting upon the great value of classical languages and classical studies in modern education, laid stress upon the fact that, as a rule, the study of Greek in academies and colleges was too perfunctory, superficial, and loose to yield any benefit whatever to the student, and on that ground were willing to abandon it as a prerequisite to a degree.

The discussion was very able and interesting, and we may refer to it again. A typical utterance on the anti-Greek side was found by some writers in the following passage in an article in the *London Outlook* by President Hadley of Yale University:

If French is taught as carefully as Greek it seems to serve the disciplinary purposes which Greek formerly served. The only difficulty is that there are as yet relatively few teachers who make French a means of mental discipline, and that those who think they teach it best are often the ones who really teach it worst, because they let apparent proficiency in speech conceal the lack of real training in thought. Wherever the old-fashioned arguments against Greek are regarded as true it will probably be desirable to study Greek, because very few people will teach anything else properly. But when once the error of those arguments is recognized the special need for the study of Greek will have gone, and other things are likely to be substituted.

The champions of Greek and classicism generally presented their case with vigor, eloquence and brilliancy, and, as already stated, they carried the day.

In this connection attention may be called to a volume of excellent essays by Dr. Stanley G. Ashmore on "The Classics and Modern Training," which is described by the author as a plea for the

earnest and comprehensive study of classical literature and art in our schools. Dr. Ashmore is, however, sufficiently modern to base his plea on scientific evidence—on psychology and even physiology. Knowledge of organization of the human mind is, of course, essential to any philosophical educational system, and Dr. Ashmore contends that language study is of supreme importance to early education. Which language, or group of languages, is of most worth as a disciplinary influence? The answer is that Latin has a great advantage in this respect over English or any other language. To quote Dr. Ashmore:

The Roman could arrange his thoughts in their exact logical sequence—that is, in the order of priority of importance, without risk of ambiguity, and he could do so because the language he used was highly inflected. English, on the contrary, being now almost wholly deprived of whatever inflections it once had, must depend chiefly upon the arrangement of its words to avoid obscurity of statement, so that a truly logical order in English is seldom to be guaranteed.



### The End of the Moroccan Im-broglio

Contrary to general expectations, the international conference at Algeciras did not fail. Repeatedly threatened with failure, it finally succeeded in reaching an agreement on the most critical and important question it had to settle—the policing of Morocco. The tactful, diplomatic efforts of the American delegates (who



NO COMMON CARRIER

Uncle Sam—I don't know as it matters how I get there, just so I arrive.

—From *The Minneapolis Journal*.



SIGNOR ELISEO

BORGHI

Who is conducting the work at Lake Nemi. See p. 253.

acted in the words of a semi-official French paper, as the "peaceful pickets of the conference") are acknowledged to have hastened the satisfactory adjustment.

Morocco remains—nominally—an independent, sovereign power. France's unavowed policy of "pacific penetration" (conquest without war, scandal and spectacularism) has been checked. The open door, equal treatment of all powers in the matter of trade and privileges and duties, has been recognized as a definitive principle binding upon all powers dealing with the Moorish Kingdom. But in financial affairs and as regards internal order and safety Morocco is to be henceforth under an international guardianship. An international bank is to be established, France controlling more shares of this institution than any other power, for the purpose of aiding the Sultan's government in fiscal operations. The Moroccan police is to be officered and controlled by French and Spanish subjects—the admission of Spaniards being a concession to Germany. Over this police there is to be an international inspectorate, and the inspector in chief will report both to the Sultan and to the diplomatic corps at Tangier.

These are the terms of the Algeciras settlement so far as the principal issues of the conference are concerned. France is the victor; she has emerged from the controversy with "flying colors." Germany made the important concessions; France the nominal ones. For, whatever one may think of the latter's "designs" and ulterior aims in Morocco, she has never violated either the open door principle or the principles of Moroccan independence. She has for years claimed the right to advise and aid the Sultan on the ground of her special interests and "privileged position" in Morocco as the sovereign of Algeria. She has insisted that peace and order in Morocco are essential to the welfare of her own possessions in that quarter of the globe. The conference

recognized her privileged position, and Germany has obtained no foothold in the Mediterranean.

Emperor William's policy toward Morocco has thus proved disappointing and barren. When he made his dramatic visit to Tangiers, espoused the cause of Morocco and issued the challenge to France—a challenge which might have led to disastrous consequences had not French statesmanship displayed remarkable sobriety and sagacity—he undoubtedly hoped for more material benefits than the conference called at his wish and instigation has seen fit to give him. Perhaps he would have obtained more if the military and political conditions had remained the same. When he made his famous speech at Tangiers Russia was at war with Japan, and England, as the ally of Japan, was hardly in a position to support actively the interests of France with whom she has an excellent understanding and special treaty covering Moroccan, Egyptian and other questions. The temporary isolation of France seemed to give Germany a rare opportunity to assert her claims. He improved the opportunity and forced France to repudiate the policy of Delcasse, her foreign minister at the time, and consent to a conference on Morocco. But when the conference met a new situation existed in Europe. The far Eastern war was over; Russia was a factor again, and England's hands were untied. France had the support of all European powers except Austria, and Germany was forced to surrender point after point. She knew that the world wanted peace and would regard a war over Moroccan matters a criminal and wanton outrage. She had not contemplated war, it is true, but the utterances of her politicians and editors had caused much anxiety and fear.

If the Moroccan conference is something of a fiasco, it should be remembered that statesmen and rulers propose, while events and circumstances dispose.



## CLASSICAL INFLUENCES IN MODERN LIFE

### Greek Coins

By Oliver S. Tonks, Ph. D.

Of the Art Museum, Princeton University.

**A**S is the case with all primitive peoples, the Greeks originally traded by barter. Whatsoever product of the land, or animal grown on his place, each man owned he offered in exchange for that object which he himself self did not possess but which was owned by his neighbor. Such exchange was of course hard to carry on, and, as a result, it soon became customary for some article to serve as a medium with which to transact business.

As early as the period of the Homeric poems (which represent a culture that came to a close in the neighborhood of 1000 B. C.) the ox had become a recognized medium of exchange. Sacrifices were reckoned by the hecatomb, or offering of one hundred oxen, and suitors courted their prospective brides with presents valued in oxen. It is probably a reminiscence of that time that persisted until a later date; for it was a saying with the Greeks, if a man had been bribed to keep silent on any subject, that "an ox had trodden on his tongue." This of course has no point unless we carry it back to a time when an ox, or its value, had been given as a bribe.

It was soon seen that even such a com-

mon commodity as the ox was an unhandy medium, and it became customary to substitute some easily handled substance that in value would represent the more bulky object. In this way rings and bars of metal came in use, and, inasmuch as they fulfilled the needs of exchange, they were real money. There was a story among the Greeks that Pheidon of Argos, upon introducing coinage, dedicated in the temple of Hera the bars of iron that before his time had been used for exchange. Such things, however, as rings and bars were still more or less bulky. So, in order to obviate this trouble, ingots of electron, that is, gold and silver in combination, came into use. These probably were of a definite value, and this value seems to have been determined by weighing the pieces against a certain number of grains of barley, which were used because of their constant weight. At the time of the introduction of coinage the standard coin appears to have been a stater (thirty-six cents).

As to the question who the first people were that introduced coinage into the Greek world there is some dispute. It is, however, generally believed that its invention is to be attributed to the Lydians,

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This is the last of a series of articles entitled "Classical Influences in Modern Life" which have appeared in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* during the months of March, April, and May. The articles of the preceding numbers were: "Schools of Classical Studies in Athens and Rome," by Rufus B. Richardson; "The Message of Greek Politics," by Cecil F. Lavell; "The Greek Preparations for Christian Thought," by Rev. Charles W. Barnes, D. D.; "The Message of Greek Architecture," by A. D. F. Hamlin; "The Influence of the Classics on American Literature," by Paul Shorey.

and that it took place as early as the seventh century B. C., possibly between the years 700-637 B. C., when Gyges was king. The coins that go back to this early date are not of pure gold but of electron. Fig. 1 shows such a coin.



FIG. 1—ELECTRON COIN OF THE TIME OF KING GYGES

The first coins of gold and silver that have come down to us are now dated as a rule in the time of Croesus, who lived about the middle of the sixth century B. C.

It may readily be imagined that a mere lump of gold, supposed to be of a certain weight, would be subject to scepticism unless it were guaranteed by some recognized authority. So, in order to save reweighing and testing at each transaction, these ingots, or coins, were stamped, as we have already seen, with the authoritative mark of a prince or state. So stamped they became true coins in spite of the fact that, contrary to modern custom, they were not at all regular.\*

But, in spite of the guarantee that might be afforded by the mark of a state or a prince, we find the Greeks applying certain tests to determine the genuineness of the currency offered to them. Plating was easily detected by jabbing the suspected coin with some sharp instrument. At other times the touchstone was used. One which was known as the "Lydian stone" was supposed to reveal a proportion

\*It is interesting to note that Daniel, when reading the "writing on the wall," had in mind the picture of a money changer's table. For if we think of the changer's balances, and pass from one scale to the other, placing in them in turn a mene (mina, or eighteen dollars), a mene, a tekel (shekel, or a stater) and upharsin, or parts of a shekel, we shall have in one scale a mene and a shekel, and in the other a mene and parts of a shekel, and so the balances cannot hang evenly. Hence the explanation "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

tion of foreign metal as small as a barley corn in a stater. Another test, in the case of silver, was to polish the coin, and then breathe on it. If the moisture quickly disappeared the metal was pure. Yet another way to detect alloy was to heat the coin, or coins, on red-hot iron. If the metal was unalloyed it remained bright, if mixed with other substances, it turned black or red according as it was more or less impure.

While a great deal of bad money was in circulation in ancient Greece, the coinage of certain states was remarkably pure. The Athenian tetradrachms (Fig. 2) of the best period run from .983 to .986 fine, while the gold staters of Philip and



FIG. 2—ATHENIAN TETRADRACHM (SILVER) 524-430 B. C.

Alexander the Great (Fig. 3) show a purity of .997 fine. Indeed the currency of Athens had such a reputation for purity



FIG. 3—STATER (GOLD) OF PHILIP OF MACEDONIA

that the Attic "owls" (see Fig. 2) passed in exchange as a standard throughout the ancient world, just as English and French gold is accepted everywhere now. Indeed, so much did the Athenians recognize this, that, even after the archaic period had passed, they still kept, and continued to keep, the same types—the owl, and the Athena head—on their coins, so that there could be no doubt of their value. Thus in Fig. 4, the decadrachm (the one with the owl with out spread wings) dates 525-430 B. C., and the other coin dates 220-196 B. C.; both show the Athena head on the

obverse and the owl on the reverse, the only difference being in the style of the execution. In contrast to the purity of this coinage we find, during the time of the Roman Empire, notorious instances of deceit in the currency. Under Septi-



FIG. 4—*a.* ATHENIAN DECADRACHM, 525-430 B. C.; *b.* ATHENIAN TETRADRACHM, 220-190 B. C.

mius Severus the amount of alloy runs as high as fifty to seventy-five per cent. Caracalla seems to have showed his depravity in his coinage by issuing so-called silver coins that contained only twenty-five per cent. of silver to seventy-five of copper, even going to the extreme of issuing lead pieces plated with silver.

The question of the "types," or marks of guarantee, on Greek coins is interesting. For instance, the coins of Naxos bear the wine-cup (Fig. 5), those of Metapontum the head of wheat (Fig. 6), and those of Cyzicus the tunny fish (Fig. 7). The presence of these symbols, or types, as



FIG. 5—COIN OF NAXOS

they are called, bears close relation to the staple product of the places. Thus, as we know, the tunny fishery was the great industry of Cyzicus, and the making of



FIG. 6—COIN OF METAPONTUM



FIG. 7—CYZECENE STATER

wine was important in Naxos. It was natural therefore that these industries should be placed under the protection of the local divinity and that, as a sequence, the fish and the wine-cup should become the symbol or badge of the god. One of these very early types of coins, which comes from Asia Minor bears the legend "I am the mark of Phanes." (Fig. 8). It shows a browsing stag.

The irregularly shaped ingot of the early coins not only was unhandy, but likely to vary in weight. To obviate this difficulty the Greeks evolved the practice of casting a disk, or flan, as it is called, which



FIG. 8—COIN OF PHANES

was then struck as before with the appropriate symbol. These stamps or dies, were cut with a small revolving wheel in the same manner that gems were cut, and in some of the more carelessly made ones, especially in the early period, these cuttings were often so deep as to cause bosses, or warts, on the coin when it was struck (Fig. 9). In the carefully cut die all traces of these hollows due to the wheel were removed by a graving tool.

At first only the front, or obverse, of the coin rose to the dignity of a die cut with some design. This die was let into

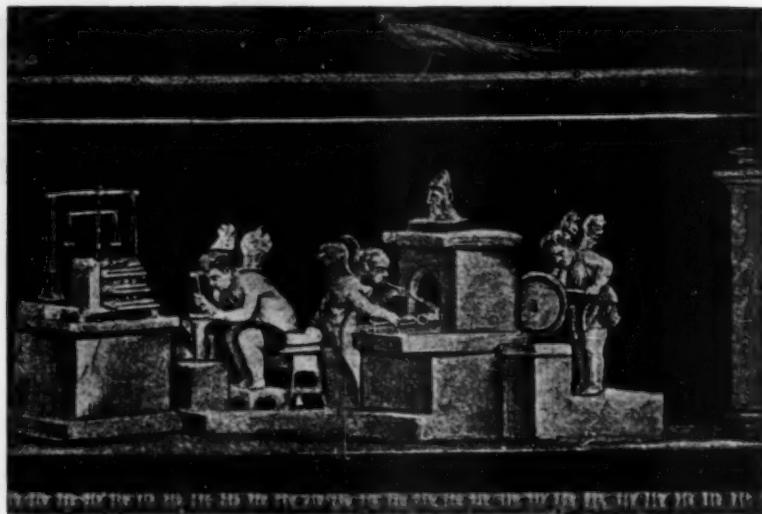


FIG. 13—WALL PAINTING FROM THE HOUSE OF THE VETTII

the surface of an anvil, and, when the flan had been taken from the fire, it was placed over the die and struck with another by means of a hammer (Figs. 10 and 11).



FIG. 9—MACEDONIAN COIN SHOWING BOSSES

The upper die was cut on the end of a bar in the form of one or more projections, which served merely to hold the flan in place during the striking. These projections produced such incuse squares as shown in Fig. 12. From their resemblance to mill-sails they are often called



FIG. 12—MACEDONIAN COIN SHOWING "MILL SAIL" PATTERN

ing blow would tend to deepen the impression on both sides. But, in spite of the grip afforded by the roughened upper die, the ancients seemed to have experienced some difficulty in holding the coin in place especially after a formally cut design was used for both sides of the coin, and, as a result, to have tried to prevent the slipping by placing a pin in the surface of the die. At least this is the explanation offered by some archaeologists for the holes that appear in some coins. The method of striking just described, as one may imagine, demanded expedition in handling the heated blanks so that they might reach the anvil in a malleable state.



FIG. 10—COIN OF T. CARISIUS, ABOUT 48 B. C., SHOWING ANVIL, HAMMER, TONGS, AND COIN DIE

"mill-sail" patterns. The method of holding the blank just described was necessary, owing to the fact that no collar was used



SHOWING WHAT IS PROBABLY A MINT

Sometimes the workmen did not act quickly enough and the cold flan split under the force of the blows, while in other cases, in his desire to be quick, the man who held the flan did not locate it fairly on the die. Indeed much of the charm of Greek coins is due to the variety they offer in the matter of striking. Sometimes, too, the die slipped and produced a blurred outline; and even when it was held firm, owing to the fact that no ring was used, the metal of the blank splayed out under the blow, giving us the irregularity of outline that is so characteristic of ancient coins (Fig. 13).

A little while ago I spoke of the marks, or types, that appear on Greek coins, and suggested that some of them may have arisen from trade. It would not be accurate, however, to let it go at that, for often there appear on the coins types seemingly not connected with trade. Some are of religious import, and represent the patron god of the country, as, for instance, Zeus at Elis (Fig. 14), Apollo at Delphi (Fig. 15), Hera at Samos (Fig. 16), Artemis ("Diana of the Ephesians") at Ephesus (Fig. 17), or Athena at Athens\*.

and Corinth (Fig. 18). It is interesting to note that on the coins of the former place Athena wears an Attic helmet, while on those of Corinth she wears the Cor-



FIG. 14—COIN OF ELIS WITH HEAD OF ZEUS BY PHIDIAS

inthian form—giving, as it were, the different styles in each place. In other instances the type appearing on the coins



FIG. 15—COIN OF PHOCIS WITH SEATED APOLLO

is a manifest attempt at punning. There are numerous examples of these "canting" types. For instance, some of the notable

\*For Athenian type see Fig. 2.

cases are the rose (rhodon) at Rhodes (Fig. 19), the lion's head at Leontini (Fig. 20) and the seal (phoke) at Phocaea (Fig. 21). Sometimes the types are of historical, or mythological, significance.



FIG. 16—COIN OF SAMOS: NEMESIS BESIDE STATUE OF HERA

The story of Hero and Leander is naïvely represented on the coins of Abydos of the imperial period (Fig. 22), while the mythological story of the founding of Tarentum is told by the representation of the hero Taras coming to land on the back of a dolphin (Fig. 23). Legend has it that the hero was saved from shipwreck by his father Poseidon, and brought safely to shore on the back of a dolphin.

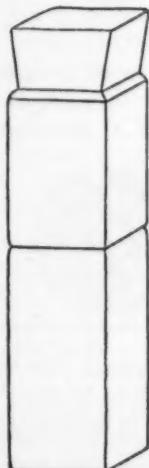


FIG. 11—A ROMAN DIE

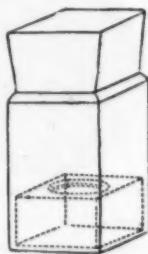


FIG. 20—TETRADRACHMA OF LEONTINI

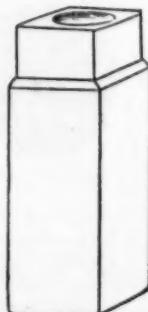


FIG. 21—COIN OF PHOCAEA SHOWING SEAL'S HEAD

The naval victory of Demetrios Poliorcetes in 306 B. C. is, of course, well commemorated by coins representing Nike (Victory) standing, wind blown, on the prow of an on-rushing ship, and lustily blowing her trumpet (Fig. 24). This coin is also of value from another point of view, and will be alluded to somewhat later.

Perhaps one of the most important classes of coins for the archaeologist are those coins that represent by their types various ancient monuments. It is natural to suppose that a possession of which any state was particularly proud would find



FIG. 17—COIN OF EPHESUS SHOWING ARTEMIS OF EPHESUS



FIG. 18—CORINTHIAN COIN WITH HEAD OF ATHENA



FIG. 19—RHODIAN COIN SHOWING PUNNING TYPE



FIG. 22—TETRADRACHMA OF LEONTINI



FIG. 22—COIN OF ABYDOS

illustration on its coinage. The story is told that, when Praxiteles made his two statues of Aphrodite, one draped, and the

Praxiteles.\* Another coin type that has been of use in identifying a statue is that issued by Demetrios Poliorcetes (see above) on the occasion of a naval victory over Ptolemy in 306 b. c. The statue which was found in Samothrace, and now stands in the Louvre, is thus dated within a few years. The statue itself must have been put up soon after the victory, and the coin struck soon after the erection of the monument. At all events it could not be after 286 b. c., for in that year Demetrios' reign came to an end. Further-



FIG. 23.—COIN OF TARENTUM

other nude, and offered them for sale to the people of Cos, those people, much to the delight of the Cnidians who were standing by, chose the draped figure.



FIG. 24—COIN OF DEMETRIOS POLIORCETES: VICTORY OF SAMOTHRACE

Thereupon the Cnidians lost no time in buying the nude Aphrodite, and so proud of it were they that, hastening home with their prize, they constructed for it a shrine open on all sides, so that none of the charms of the goddess should be hidden. More than that—so desirous were they that all the world should know of their treasure, about which poets raved and lovers sighed, that they reproduced her likeness on their coins. This type has come down to us (Fig. 25), and by it we are able to identify a statue in the Vatican as a copy of the famous work of



FIG. 25—COIN OF CNIDUS: APHRODITE OF CNIDUS

more, by the coin we are able to see that the figure should be restored with a trophy in its left hand and a long trumpet held to its lips with the other. One of the documents that has been of utmost use in restoring the group of the tyrannicides, and, in fact of associating the two figures in Naples with that famous pair, is an Athenian coin which shows the two patriots charging side by side† (Fig. 26). Of yet greater importance are the coins of Elis and Argos, for in them, to be sure as a very dim reflection, archæologists believe that they see the great statues of Zeus and Hera, that were erected at Olympia and Argos by Phidias and Polyclitus respectively.‡ Both were of gold and ivory, and the work of Phidias was considered the type *par excellence* of Zeus and the Hera of Polyclitus a fitting

\*From a peculiar sense of propriety the Vatican authorities have now clad the lower part of the statue in *tin* drapery, painted white.

†The coin noted above with the Diana of the Ephesians should of course be classed among this group.

‡See Fig. 14.

companion (Fig. 27). These, of course, have disappeared—the precious materials of which they were made would insure that—and if it were not for the coins we should have nothing more than literary tradition to tell us what they were like. But the Elean coin already mentioned



FIG. 26—ATHENIAN COIN SHOWING GROUP OF HARMODIOS AND ARISTOGEITON

shows on one side a magnificent bearded head that scholars have agreed to be a copy of the chryselephantine statue by Phidias, while the statue of Hera by Polyclitus has been copied, according to some archaeologists, in the Argolid coin shown in Fig. 27.

How valuable so small a document as a coin may be in the restoration of monuments is perhaps as well shown as can



FIG. 27—COIN OF ARGOLIS SHOWING, POSSIBLY, HERA OF POLYCLITUS

be by a coin type of Athens that has on its reverse the contest of Poseidon and Athena over the land of Attica (Fig. 28).

This subject, we know from literary evidence, was represented in the western pediment of the Parthenon, but had it not been for the coin, the drawings of Jacques Carrey (made in 1674), and the St. Petersburg vase, we should have been at a loss as to the nature of its composition. From these three sources (each corroborating the other) we can see that the central group, which was the most important, represented Athena and Poseidon

at each side of the olive tree—the winning gift of Athena to her people.

Not only do authentic statues find representation upon the coins, but, as we might expect, the local myths typical of various places, and the national heroes of Greece, are also depicted. From Cnossus in Crete, where Mr. Evans is at present



FIG. 28—ATTIC COIN: CONTEST OF ATHENA AND POSEIDON

uncovering a vast palace that might well be the palace of Minos, comes a coin showing on one side the monstrous Minotaur, and on the other the famous labyrinth (Fig. 29). The national hero Heracles is widely represented. Thus we see him as a child strangling the serpents sent against him by Hera (Fig. 30), as a youth stringing his bow (Fig. 31), destroying the Hydra (Fig. 32), or fighting the Nemean lion (Fig. 33).

Still other coins, belonging to the period of Roman supremacy, show celebrated groups that adorned the Athenian Acropolis, as, for instance, Theseus discovering the arms of his father, or fighting the Minotaur, the colossal Athena Promachos of Phidias, or the Zeus of Leochares. Others still, show the Acropolis itself (Fig. 34), or the Dionysiac Theater. These coins are not artistic, but they are of use for the identification of ancient monuments.

There is yet another phase of the subject that must not be neglected. I mean the beauty of Greek coins. Why these little works should at times become veritable works of art is probably due to the inherent love of beauty in the Greek workman, that as a rule prevented him



FIG. 29—CRETAN COIN: MINOTAUR



FIG. 30—BOEOTIAN COIN: INFANT HERAKLES



FIG. 31—BOEOTIAN COIN: THE YOUTH HERAKLES



FIG. 32—CRETAN COIN: HERAKLES AND HYDRA



FIG. 33—LUCANIAN COIN: HERAKLES AND LION

from turning out anything unlovely. The best coins not only have subjects that are excellently adapted to the space they fill (see Fig. 33 above and Fig. 35) but the workmanship is of a purity that is comparable with the work on gems. It is perhaps due in part to the fact that the same method was used in die sinking as was employed in cutting gems. At all events the modeling exhibited by some of the coins (Fig. 36) is something to be wondered at. If the head on this last coin, which is signed by Evainetos, is placed

beside the head of Liberty on our silver dollar, one must admit the superiority of the ancient workman. The same ability shown in profile heads appears in those in



FIG. 34—ATHENIAN COIN SHOWING ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS

full front, or three quarters. A fine example of this is shown by a Sicilian coin from Catana (Fig. 37), which shows a fine head of Apollo in full front. The work is so skilfully executed that this spirited head seems to be almost in high relief. A still more beautiful head is that of Arethusa, shown in three quarters view on the Syracusean coin given in Fig. 38. It is perhaps one of the finest we have. It is signed by the coin engraver Cimon. Like



FIG. 35—COIN OF NAXOS IN SICILY

the Apollo head above, it is in rather high relief, and possibly it is in this that the ancient engraver had the advantage over the modern workman. For while we know that the Greek coins in execution and spirit are far superior to our own, yet had they conformed to the needs of utility they might perhaps have lost some, but surely not all, of their charm. As it was, not being protected by a rim, as are our coins, these ancient ones soon wore away, and lost much of their beauty.

So far I have touched only on the beauty of ideal heads and figures. It is here the place to pass on to the fine examples of portraiture that Greek coins

## Classical Influences in Modern Life

offer us. These coins with portraits belong to a late date, and represent in it is not fair always to look for beauty—the men whom they represented were



FIG. 36—SICILIAN COIN



FIG. 41—EUTHYDEMOS, KING OF BACTRIA AND INDIA



FIG. 37—SICILIAN COIN



FIG. 42—MITHRIDATES, KING OF PONTUS



FIG. 38—SICILIAN COIN SIGNED BY CIMON



FIG. 43—PHARNACES I, KING OF PONTUS



FIG. 39—OPHERNES, KING OF CAPPADOCIA



FIG. 44—PERSEUS, KING OF MACEDONIA



FIG. 40—PHILETAIROS, KING OF PERGAMON



FIG. 45—PHILIP IV, KING OF MACEDONIA

numismatics the same character that appears in sculpture of the period. In these

often not endowed with it. Indeed it is the fact that the engraver was artist

enough to see the characters of the men, and to cause them to appear in his coins, that makes these of especial value. By them we can see how many a ruler and petty prince looked, whose likeness would otherwise have been lost to us. I need not of course dwell on the historical value of such monuments. The portraits speak for themselves, as it were. One may judge for himself by consulting Figs. 39-45.

As to the men who made these coins of which we have treated we have little knowledge. The ancients themselves are silent about them, presumably because they did not consider coins worthy of the name of works of art. This silence of the ancients some archaeologists have

taken to mean that the coin engravers were slaves. Such can hardly be true, for it is very unlikely that any state would have allowed a slave to place his name on the official coinage, as did Cimon and Evainetos. It seems rather that these men were skilled freemen, and we know that their work was appreciated by the fact that some of them worked for two or three states. Thus Cimon engraved dies for Messana, Metapontum, and Syracuse while Evainetos worked for the latter place as well as Camarina, and Catana. In all we have forty-four known signatures, and these belong to the finest period of Greek coinage, which was of short duration.

## Myths and Myth-Makers of the Mediterranean

By James A. Harrison

Professor in the University of Virginia.

Kennst du das Land wo die Citronen blühen?  
—Goethe's "Mignon."

**I**T was the good fortune of the writer to form one of a party which gathered at New York, and, slipping anchor, left the sleets of February behind and sailed southeastward to the lands and isles of the Mediterranean.

A great party of nearly five hundred people had gathered on the deck of one of the mighty ocean liners and were bound toward the regions of myths and prehistoric civilization bordering on the shores of the Middle Sea. The company itself was an encyclopedia of cults and professions—teachers, ministers, travelers, sightseers, scholars, spinsters, lawyers, archaeologists. All at the start seemed to have on a bit of the harlequin

robe of Parcival as he sets forth on his mystic journey, for to all there seemed a streak of foolishness in this new quest for the Golden Fleece, and all secretly felt the problematic character of a journey lasting two or three months and undertaken by chance pilgrims thrown accidentally together on a modern "Argo."

It was indeed a "talking ship," speaking eloquently of the wonders of modern science and invention; it blazed with as many electric eyes as Argus himself, its vast engine rooms recalled the laboratories of Vulcan underneath  $\Delta$ etna and Stromboli; and the Famed Horn of Plenty poured its abundant stores over the tables and kitchens of the vessel.

In a very few days misty outlines rose on the horizon; the scream of the sea-gull announced the approach of land; the full

moon (the goddess Selene herself) shone serenely brilliant, the exquisite mistress of ceremonies who threw wide open the portals of Madeira, and admitted us graciously to the Bay of Funchal.

One might well believe that these fairy groups of isles—Canary, Madeira, Cape de Verde—through which we had been passing, were in all truth the fabled Islands of the Blest, the Gardens of the Hesperides, where the golden apples of Eternal Youth lay guarded by the dragon, or where the souls of the blessed dead basked in Elysium. Hesper, the evening star, guarded this vesper region, and sprinkled over the shimmering seas were his daughters, the Hesperides,—bits of sunlit island clasped in the embrace of Oceanus who coiled his mighty links about the ribs and joints of the ancient geographical world.

Soon the ship, passing the great battle-ground of Trafalgar, rounded in towards Gibraltar, whose straits Hercules tore open with his powerful arms, setting on each side a towering mountain, now dubbed "The Pillars of Hercules."

The most vivid reminiscence of this classic myth abides (say some numismatists) in the \$ mark stamped on Spanish coins and thence transferred, symbolically, as a token of value to American bookkeeping accounts.

Interesting indeed is this region of the Mediterranean to all lovers of history, palaeontology, literature, and myth; for just as the upper current of the Mediterranean flows unceasingly between the Pillars of Hercules out into the Atlantic, so the ancient currents of mythology and poetry, garnered up in this matchless basin, have flowed unceasingly out into the modern literatures, irrigating, feeding, almost inundating them with their plenitude and picturesqueness.

It is a black-eyed, black-haired, tawny-skinned civilization that greets us on these shores at the very dawn of history: the "burnt-faced" Ethiopian and Phoenician,

the olive-complexioned Greek, the bronzed figures of Roman and Carthaginian, the Berber with his brown skin, all saturated with the rich hues of sun and sky, living bronzes fresh from the workshops of Tanagra, Pergamos, Mycenae, or Argos.

This great basin has been the mightiest play-ground of history—the ample Mediterranean with its 2,100 miles of glittering water, its countless sprinkle of islands beautifully scattered as if by art, its fringe of shores wonderfully fertile in all manner of fruit and vegetable, its varied populations of Aryan, Semitic, and Egyptian types.

Here, in this fairest region of the globe, where sun, moon and stars are brightest, began the picturesque drama of Light and Darkness, of Mist and Cloud and wandering Wind which in prehistoric times corporealized itself in beautiful myths, in dream-forms of Dawn and Twilight, in mystic beliefs in incarnations of Good and Evil as they danced darkly or luminously before the creative fancy of Hellas or Phoenicia.

How natural that one of these races, of supreme artistic gifts—the Greek—should shape these phantoms into exquisite forms and call them Zeus, Apollo, Artemis, or Dionysos! And when once these lordly shapes were found, the plastic imagination begins its wonder-work: a world of Daedalian fancies begins to wreath itself about god and goddess, nymph and satyr; temples rise and crown each height and island with massy architecture; and myth, ritual, and religion spring up as if spontaneously from a soil rich in mythic elements. The acids and alkalis of the ancient world never assumed ampler or lovelier shapes than in these "isles of Greece" of which Byron so poetically sang.

Day by day our ship passed down these enchanted lands, "the horns of Elfland faintly blowing" in our spiritual ear, and day by day, one myth after another, cling-

ing to some cliff or mountain rock disengaged itself and stood, almost in sculptured clearness before us, explaining itself, (though hardly needing an explanation) in the marvelously clear atmosphere we were traversing.

Here, on our right, as we cleft our way through the straits, towered Atlas, the giant turned to stone by the glare of Medusa's eye; the region of the Gorgons the Graiae, Perseus, and the far westering lands, lay all around, overlaid now by another stratum of Mohammedan myths more quaint if possible than the antique—djinns, peris, roc's eggs, and Aladdin's lamps having taken the place of the transparent fables of Hellas.

There as we sighted Sicily (the "Isle of the Triangle:" Trinacria) another world of charming beliefs hove in sight, a world sacred to Demeter, Polyphemus, Galatea, and Odysseus, accentuated by ruins of majestic temples and amphitheaters. The smoke of *Ætna* told of Hephaestos's forge underneath the volcano, working day and night to forge the thunderbolts of Jove, no less than the arrows of Cupid; and the myth of Mars and Aphrodite caught in the meshes of his magic net, sprang into vivid existence as one watched the glittering panorama of Night and her Stars caught in the network of the heavens.

Here in Sicily is centered the loveliest of all ancient faiths, the myth of Demeter and the lost Proserpina—Mother Earth and her vagrant daughter who disappeared six months of the year in Hades and must be hunted on land and sea till Spring (Ver) brings her up from the underworld crowned with flowers.

This was the ancient creed of the Resurrection.

Fiske says:

The same mighty power of imagination which now, restrained and guided by scientific principles, leads us to discoveries and innovations, must then have wildly run riot in mythologic fictions

whereby to explain the phenomena of nature. Knowing nothing whatever of physical forces, of the blind steadiness with which a given effect invariably follows its cause, the men of primeval antiquity could interpret the actions of nature only after the analogy of their own actions. The only force they knew was the force of which they were directly conscious,—the force of will. Accordingly, they imagined all the outward world to be endowed with volition, and to be directed by it. They personified everything,—sky, clouds, thunder, sun, moon, ocean, earthquake, whirlwind. The comparatively enlightened Athenians of the age of Perikles addressed the sky as a person, and prayed to it to rain upon their gardens. And for calling the moon a mass of dead matter, Anaxagoras came near losing his life. To the ancients the moon was not a lifeless ball of stones and clods; it was the horned huntress, Artemis, coursing through the upper ether, or bathing herself in the clear lake; or it was Aphrodite, protectress of lovers, born of the sea-foam in the East near Cyprus. The clouds were no bodies of vaporized water; they were cows with swelling udders, driven to the milking by Hermes, the summer wind; or great sheep with moist fleeces, slain by the unerring arrows of Bellerophon, the sun; or swan-maidens, flitting across the firmament, Valkyries hovering over the battle-fields to receive the souls of fallen heroes; or, again, they were mighty mountains piled one above another, in whose cavernous recesses the divining-wand of the storm-god, Thor, revealed hidden treasures. The yellow-haired sun, Phoebus, drove westerly all day in his flaming chariot; or perhaps, as Meleagros, retired for a while in disgust from the sight of men; wedded at eventide the violet light (Oinone, Iole), which he had forsaken in the morning; sank, as Herakles upon a blazing funeral-pyre, or, like Agamemnon, perished in a blood-stained bath; or, as the fish-god, Dagon, swam nightly through the subterranean waters, to appear eastward again at day-break. Sometimes Phaëthon, his rash, inexperienced son, would take the reins and drive the solar chariot too near the earth, causing the fruits to perish, and the grass to wither, and the wells to dry up. Sometimes too, the great all-seeing divinity, in his wrath at the impiety of men, would

shoot down his scorching arrows, causing pestilence to spread over the land. Still other conceptions clustered around the sun. Now it was the wonderful treasure-house, into which no one could look and live; and again it was Ixion, himself, bound on the fiery wheel in punishment for violence offered to Hera, the queen of the blue air.

This theory of ancient mythology is not only beautiful and plausible, it is, in its essential points, demonstrated. It stands on as firm a foundation as Grimm's law in philology, or the undulatory theory in molecular physics.\*

The childhood of the race reached its puberty in this tropic region at a very precocious period. The early adolescence of Greece asserted itself in a thousand forms, and the Aryan race, in that favored land became conscious almost in the cradle, contending with the problems of existence almost on the morning of its existence as Hercules crushed the serpents or Hermes strung his tortoise-lyre.

The Aryan mind lingered for a much briefer period in the twilight of indistinctness and adumbration then did the infancy of any other race. Its enormous appetite for knowledge, its curious exploring instincts, its dissatisfaction with unexplained phenomena, its aptitude and adaptation to every environment, and its stubborn determination to think its way out to clearness about the visible universe, made this race the true seed-bed of humanity, the forcing house of the globe, the race at once most keenly endowed and most quickly developed of all.

Musing on the mysteries of the visible universe, the starry heavens, the environing sea, the mountain-top silvered by moon or sun, the sparkling waterfall or trailing meteor, it seemed satisfactory and beautiful to blow into them all the breath of life, to deify or diabolize, in short to create an airy commonwealth of beings (their own magnified selves) who should assume sovereignty over the souls and

destinies of men and coin for themselves distinctive appellations of Zeus and Apollo, Artemis and Aphrodite, Poseidon and Dionysos—rulers of the past of the ancient ethical world.

As ships and colonies crept timidly from island to island of the outspread sea, in calm and storm the spirit of placation, of propitiation, of prayer, addressed itself to birds and beasts, to flying waterspouts and itinerant star, to vapor of gold and mist of silver until forth from the day came a trooping procession of fantastic beings—Nereids, Elves, Naiads, Oceanides, Amphitrite, Triton, Neptune, Delphian Apollo, and Bacchus garlanded with grape and ivy. The astronomic heavens glitter with fragments of the shattered jewels of ancient imaginations and creeds—Berenice's Hair, the Crown of Ariadne, the Pleiad Stars as they sail forlorn, the mystic loves of Perseus and Andromeda, and the sparkling crustaceans or belted Orions that have their place among the constellations.

What beautiful things the old Greek mothers had to tell their children as they gazed at Eos or Io wandering down the heavens, or looked on "many-fountained Ida," or heard the murmur of Arethusa or caught glimpses of a golden haired god passing swiftly down the dawn-touched clefts of Delphi! And how devoutly the wondering child would treasure up these "Bible" stories from Hesiod and Homer, from Pindar and Sophocles, and perhaps add to them until Iliads and Odysseys arose packed with the adventures of god, goddess, and hero, human as themselves, yet touched with the transforming finger of poetry.

Once grant the principle "of animism" so eloquently urged by Tylor, Fiske, and Lang—the principle that the child-mind animates all that it sees, feels, or touches with its own soul and life—and mythology ancient and modern explains itself on a perfectly rational basis.

Says Tylor in his "Primitive Culture:"

\*John Fiske, "Myths and Myth-Makers," p. 18.

To the human intellect in its early child-like state may be assigned the origin and first development of myth. It is true that learned critics, taking up the study of mythology at the wrong end have almost habitually failed to appreciate its childlike ideas, conventionalized in poetry or disguised as chronicle. Yet the more we compare the mythic fancies of different nations, in order to discern the common thoughts which underlie their resemblances, the more ready we shall be to admit that in our childhood we dwelt at the very gates of the realm of myth. In mythology, the child is, in a deeper sense than we are apt to use the phrase, father of the man. Thus, when in surveying the quaint fancies and wild legends of the lower tribes, we find the mythology of the world at once in its most distinct and most rudimentary form, we may here again claim the savage as a representative of the childhood of the human race. Here Ethnology and Comparative Mythology go hand in hand, and the development of Myth forms a consistent part of the development of Culture. If savage races, as the nearest modern representatives of primeval culture, show in the most distinct and unchanged state the rudimentary mythic conceptions thence to be traced onward in the course of civilization, then it is reasonable for students to begin, so far as may be, at the beginning. Savage mythology may be taken as a basis, and then the myths of more civilized races may be displayed as compositions sprung from like origin, though more advanced in art. This mode of treatment proves satisfactory through almost all the branches of the enquiry, and eminently so in investigating those most beautiful of poetic fictions, to which may be given the title of Nature-Myths.\*

Such animistic origin of nature-myths shows out very clearly in the great cosmic group of Sun, Moon, and Stars. In early philosophy throughout the world, the Sun and Moon are alive, and as it were, human in their nature. Usually contrasted as male and female, they nevertheless differ in the sex assigned to each, as well as in their relations to one another.†

The Mediterranean was indeed the huge *stadium*, the vast amphitheater,

seven hundred leagues long and two hundred wide where dramatization of the twelve greater gods, the swarming demigods and magic creatures of every cult and family dynastically prominent, took place before the religious fancy of Greece and Rome, and every rock and bay and inlet resounded with the ritual and religion of the worshiping Hellenes and prehistoric Italians.

The splendid peninsulas of Italy and Hellas shot forth into the shining sea as if on purpose to be crowned with "star-pointing" temple, Grove of the Sun, sanctuaries of Zeus or Poseidon, or sheltered sites for Olympic Games. As our electric Leviathan in its search for "The Earthly Paradise" meandered in and out of these poetic archipelagoes,—a wandering Odysseus searching for the lost Penelope—we seemed to find it now in one place, now in another: Here among the purple isles where Corfu and Zante and Ithaca bespangled the water with their many colored vegetation or golden nudity; yonder where the mountains of Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus cleft the blue sky and let us catch glimpses of Pelasgic Zeus, Argive Hera with her wonderful temple-sanctuary at Argos, or the fitful and furtive labors of Heracles, bound up with "Pelops Isle;" everywhere shrines, theaters hewn out of the living hill-sides, bits of prehistoric acropolises, tombs of forgotten or misremembered kings.

Keats touched Lamprière's dead dictionary and it lived; our ship sailed in the silent seas, Tyrrhenian, Adria, Ægean, and the inarticulate became articulate.

Melos hove in sight and from it emerged the exquisite figure known since its discovery there in 1820 as the "Venus of Milo;" Delos appeared, and from it sprang Leto, Apollo, and Artemis; Naxos, redolent of Bacchus and Ariadne, brought up before us the vision of Tintoretto's magnificent picture at Venice typical of the Doge wedding the Sea.

The Mediterranean is literally wreathed

\*Tylor, "Primitive Culture," Vol. I, p. 284.

†Tylor, "Primitive Culture," Vol. I, p. 288.

with these myths and memories as some noble Etruscan vase is wreathed with a frolicking multitude of dancing Bacchanals. When the ship rounded the Peloponnesus and ran up the lucid gulf encircling Salamis and *Ægina* one felt the immediate presence of Myth-land and seemed called not to an audience with the Pope but with the glorious virgin-goddess whose temple still crowns the Acropolis in ivory beauty—the Parthenon.

The worship of Hellas played largely about the sanctuaries of three mighty goddesses: Athene, at Athens; Hera (Juno), at Argos; and Artemis (Diana: "great is Diana of the Ephesians!") at Ephesus. From the earliest period this ministering-mother idea touched the soul of Greece (as it does the Catholic world) and coined itself into all manner of beautiful shapes and forms. Demeter seeking for lost Persephone has well been called the Mater Dolorosa of antiquity; the charming story of Cleobis and Biton hangs like a precious heirloom about the neck of mother Hera; the horned Artemis never ceases to kiss the pale lips of Endymion whether in poem or sculpture. A thousand local deities or demi-gods haunt every crag and headland; *Ægeus* topples from the cliff when he sees the black-sailed ship approach on its return from the cannibal monster, Minotaur, and names the *Ægean* Sea; Oedipus solves the riddle of the Sphinx and cements his name inseparably to Thebes; Phrixus and Helle go through strange adventures on the gold-fleeced ram, or in his company and leave poetic associations behind them in the Hellespont or Asia Minor. As we sailed out of these painted seas and dwelt with rapture on the scenically lovely coasts, and peaks at Lemnos and Lesbos, of Crete and Cyprus, of Mitylene and Samos, how few probably thought at all of the thick-clustering associations of these blue distances: of poet and philosopher, of dreamer and sage and Titan—of

Thales of Miletus, Pythagoras at Samos, Anacreon at Telos, the Lesbian Sappho, and just over the horizon, Lemnos (where Vulcan fell nine days from Heaven), or Patmos with its noble memory of St. John the Divine.

The waters around were literally peopled with island myths of every hue and description. Here was the very home of Sun-Myth—Moon-Myth, of Wind and Storm and Fire wrought into imaginative human forms, deified, made into god or man as it suited the fertile fancy of the wandering navigator. Fish and bird and beast took part in the carnival and wrought themselves, down in Egypt, in the southern Mediterranean, into the monstrous mummy theogony of Egypt—Isis, Osiris, Horus, Anubis (Poe's "ghoul-haunted woodland" of animalized divinities).

Over this whole region ruled in very special wise, Zeus, the supreme Aryan deity, personification of the bright wide sky.

Says Müller:

There was nothing that could be told of the sky that was not in some form or other ascribed to Zeus.

It was Zeus who rained, who thundered, who snowed, who hailed, who sent the lightning, who gathered the clouds, who let loose the winds, who held the rainbow. It is Zeus who orders the days and nights, the months, seasons and years. It is he who watches over the fields, who sends rich harvests, and who tends the flocks. Like the sky, Zeus dwells on the highest mountains; like the sky, Zeus embraces the earth; like the sky, Zeus is eternal, unchanging, the highest god. For good and for evil, Zeus the sky, and Zeus the god are wedded together in the Greek mind, language triumphing over thought, tradition over religion.

And strange as this mixture may appear, incredible as it may seem that two ideas like God and sky should have run into one and that the atmospheric changes of the sky should have been mistaken for the acts of Him who rules the world, let us not forget that not in Greece only, but

everywhere, where we can watch the growth of early language and early religion, the same, or nearly the same, phenomena may be observed. The Psalmist says (XVIII):

6. In my distress I called upon the Lord, and cried unto my God: he heard my voice out of his temple, and my cry came before him, even into his ears.

7. Then the earth shook and trembled; the foundations of the hills moved and were shaken, because he was wroth.

8. There went up smoke out of his nostrils, and fire out of his mouth devoured: coals were kindled by it.

9. He bowed the heavens also, and came down: and darkness was under his feet.

10. And he rode upon a cherub and did fly: yea, he did fly upon the wings of the wind.

13. The Lord also thundered in the heavens, and the Highest gave his voice: hailstones and coals of fire.

14. Yea, he sent out his arrows, and scattered them; and he shot out lightnings, and discomfited them.

15. Then the channels of waters were seen, and the foundations of the world were discovered at thy rebuke, O Lord, at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils.

Even the Psalmist in his inspired utterances must use our helpless human language, and descend to the level of human thought.\*

From the fatherhood of Zeus flowed, by innumerable channels, most of the myths of the Mediterranean, appearing in their forms of crude realism first in the hymns

of the Rig-Veda, then in the spiritualized creeds of Persia and, at last reaching the transforming shores of the Ionian, changing themselves into the apt and exquisite creatures who disport themselves in the hymns of Homer, the odes of Pindar or the tragedies of Sophocles.

Truly, the debt of literature to the myth-makers of the Mediterranean has been an endless one starting at Mt. Olympus and flowing down in fertilizing streams through all the literary ages.

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\*Müller, "Science of Language," p. 463-4-5.

## Recent Discoveries in Crete

By C. H. H.

To light up the dim recesses of the prehistoric past, to push back history by a millennium, is indeed a great achievement; and this has been accomplished by great scholars and earnest workers in the field of classical archaeology within the last quarter of a century. The first to whom we owe this great debt is Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. As far back as the year 1871 he began excavating at Hissarlik in Asia Minor, in the hope of discovering the site of Homer's Troy. There he found on a hill, now annually visited by many a tourist, the site of a long series of villages and towns beginning with the mud huts of prehistoric man and ending with the stately temple buildings of the Roman Ilion.

No less than nine strata have been distinguished, and in the second from the bottom Dr. Schliemann found what he then believed to be the Troy of Homer. His death took place in 1890, but had he lived another year he would not have failed to recognize that this stratum antedated that period; for his Second or "Burned City" flourished long before the days of Priam—let us say about 3000-2500 B. C.—and the identification of Priam's citadel with the mighty fortress of the sixth stratum was left to Dr. Dörpfeld in 1893-4. The significance of Dr. Schliemann's finds lay in the discovery of bronze swords, gold ornaments, pottery, etc., belonging to a civilization hitherto unknown.

Following the same line of discovery, excavations were made at Mycenae and Tiryns in Argolis, Orchomenos in Boeotia, and Phylakopi in the island of Melos.

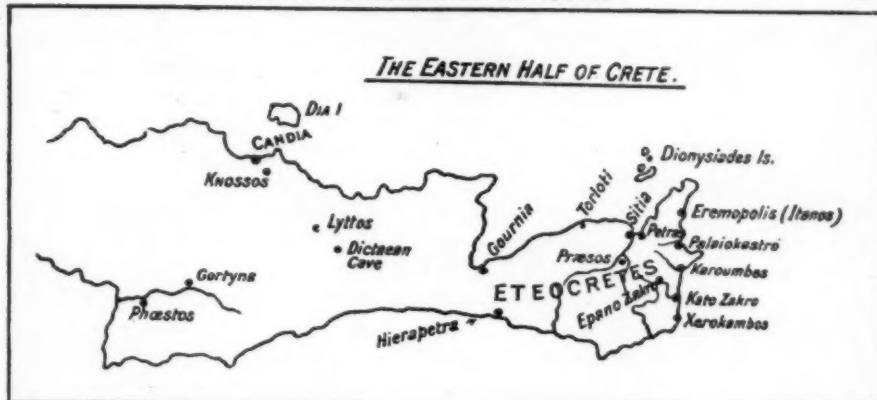
No longer was it possible to say that history in Greek lands began in the sixth century B. C. and that art, as we see it exemplified in the beautiful Corinthian and Attic pottery and in the famous sculpture

of Athens and Olympia, had sprung full grown, like the goddess Athena, upon the world. Hissarlik had been privileged to open a new chapter of early civilization, but to the recent excavations in Crete belongs the credit of furnishing us with most of our material for the study of this remote period. In this art of the Cretan peoples, we are struck with the freedom from restraint and conventionalism in conception and in design, with the efforts of a people always experimenting, quite distinct from the products of the Egyptians, the Assyrians or of the later Classical period.

The Homeric legends attributed a paramount position to Crete in the prehistoric past, when King Minos, from his capital at Knossos ruled the wave and received hostages of youths and maidens from his subject states; for so we may interpret the myth of the Minotaur. The stories of the labyrinth, built by Daedalus as a den for this awful monster, and of Ariadne's love for Theseus whereby he was able to track and slay the beast, are familiar to us from several sources. Strange to say the dark legend of the Minotaur seems to have cast no blot on the character of Minos himself, who was revered by the Greeks, according to the older legend, as the founder of organized society and the giver of laws which he received from his father, Zeus.

The predominance of the sea power of Crete in the third and second millenniums B. C. has long been accepted as an established fact, to which recent discoveries are adding confirmation. Homer had written, "There is a land called Crete in the midst of the wine-dark sea, a fair land and a rich, begirt with water and therein are many men innumerable, and ninety cities."

This Golden Age of Crete's greatness was followed by a period of utter dark-



MAP OF EASTERN CRETE, SHOWING REGION OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

ness corresponding to that which befel the mainland of Greece and due to the same cause, the so-called Dorian invasion, to which we attribute both decadence in art and the introduction of iron.

At the beginning of recorded history we find the island divided into many wrangling states, with Knossos and Gortyna fierce rivals for the paramount position. No part is taken in the Persian or the Peloponnesian war but Crete is content to furnish mercenaries to the highest bidder. Her archers are of considerable renown and the island gains a bad name as a haunt of pirates. From the numerous inscriptions available, we spell out a weary record of hostile leagues and internecine quarrels between small city-states. Only when threatened by the common danger of some foreign power do they combine.

In the second century B. C. Crete is found united with Athens and other powers against Philip V of Macedon; but finally a century later, in 69 B. C., torn by dissent, the island falls an easy victim to the Roman general, Metellus, and henceforth becomes one of the granaries of Rome. Near the gulf of Mirabello (E. Crete) are ruins of two Roman buildings which seem to have been storehouses for this grain trade.

At the division of the Roman Empire, Crete fell to the lot of the Byzantine Emperors. Towards the end of the eighth century it did not escape the ravages of the Saracens and in 823 it was finally captured by them. Thenceforward the island became more than ever a rendezvous of pirates and a storehouse of plunder and slaves from the neighboring Christian lands.

Such a thorn in the flesh and menace to the Empire could not be allowed to exist, and the Byzantine Emperor, Romanas II, sent his able general Nikephorus Phocas, afterwards Emperor, to oust the Saracens, which he succeeded in doing in 961.

For two and a half centuries Crete formed part of the Eastern Empire but when the Crusaders sacked Constantinople in 1204, it was given by Count Baldwin to Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, who sold it to the Venetians. The island became one of their most important possessions. They formed "colonies" and everywhere they built ramparts, roads, churches and fountains which have endured to this day. Crete prospered during their occupation, though they ruled it with an iron hand.

For more than four centuries they had nothing more serious than internal re-



VASES FOUND AT PRAESOS, CRETE

bellion to cope with, but in 1648 the Turks found an excuse to attack them. From this date the town of Candia withheld an extraordinary siege, lasting no less than twenty-one years; and with its surrender in 1669 the island fell under the Turkish yoke.

From that time until the year 1808 the story of Crete has been one of various at-

tempts to throw off the heavy hand of the Turk. Eight years ago the Powers of Europe interfered, and now, although under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, the island enjoys a constitution, its own elected Chamber, and a High Commissioner, in the person of Prince George, the second son of King George of Greece, who is appointed by the four Powers,

France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia.

From this brief glance at its history, it will be seen that Crete presents an attractive field to the archaeologist, be he interested in prehistoric, classical, or medieval remains; and the more so since it is virgin soil. The Turks and Mussulman Cretans did not care to make researches which would only reflect glory upon a Hellenic past; and the native Christians were afraid to dig up treasure which might be carried off to Constantinople.

Mythology and history had long attracted the scholar anxious to excavate in the island, but the turbulent state of the country under Turkish rule had deterred him. Dr. Schliemann himself had proposed to dig at Knossos but was prevented by these difficulties.

The honor of being the first of modern archaeologists to thoroughly explore Crete belongs to the Italian Professor, Federico Halbherr. Undaunted by hardship and actual danger, in the days when every Cretan went armed, Mr. Halbherr went up and down the island hunting for antiquities and finding them too. To him more than to any man we owe the recovery in 1884 of the longest early Greek law code in existence, built into a millrace at Aghios Dheka, the site of the ancient Gortyna. This semicircular wall once formed the supporting wall of a Roman amphitheater, but the blocks themselves have been taken from an earlier building and are not placed with any regard to the sequence of the inscription. It boasts of more than 17,000 letters and contains provisions of private law, relating to the conduct of cases, fines, divorces; property of a wife, marriage of a widow, laws of succession, enactments governing the right of a daughter to inherit, satisfaction for injury done to animals, seizure and the validity of an oath; and one cannot read it without feeling that it is pervaded by a "deep-seated humanity."

The inscription is considered a very

early one owing to the forms of letters and style of writing, and is generally attributed to the sixth century B. C.

Some years later, Mr. Halbherr explored the cave of Zeus, on Mount Ida, where he found many bronzes, shields, daggers, etc., decorated in the Greco-Oriental style, embossed with lions, sphinxes, griffins, the Persian Artemis, so-called, and warriors of an Eastern type.

The discovery by him in the ruins of Praesos (E. Crete) of a stone inscribed with Greek characters in an unknown tongue gave fresh impulse to the curiosity of archaeologists concerning Crete. Praesos was according to Homer the principal stronghold of the Eteo-Cretans, the pre-Hellenic race of Crete, and this strange language is presumably theirs.

In 1894 Mr. Arthur Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, arrived in the island, and while excavations were still impossible, devoted his attention to the collection of seal stones worn by Cretan women. A comparison of these led him to the discovery of two forms of writing, an early, or pictographic, and a later, or linear. Of these hitherto unknown writings Mr. Evans now assigns the picture forms to the third millennium B. C. and the conventionalized characters to the second millennium B. C. These are the earliest writings of the Ægean and carry back the culture of that reign far beyond Homeric times, giving us—at least the pictograms—more than hints of the life of the owners and engravers of these seals. In 1898 with the new political regime followed an era of security, and immediately applications came from England, Italy, and France for permission to excavate on the island.

Mr. Evans had already purchased part of the Kephala Hill at Knossos and now claimed the whole site. Praesos and the cave at Psychro, Mt. Dicte famed in legend as the birth place of Zeus, also fell to the share of the British.

Among the chief claims of the Italians

were Gortyna and Phaestos, while Goula and Itanos (E. Crete) were reserved for the French. Of all Cretan sites, Knossos is the best known and Mr. Evans was



FAIENCE FIGURE OF SNAKE GODDESS FOUND  
AT KNOSSOS

indeed fortunate in having secured it, for his discoveries soon began to rival those of Dr. Schliemann.

Four miles south of Candia between the road to Arkhanes and a stream, lies

a hill on which was found the prehistoric palace of Knossos. Archaeological treasures were turned up almost by the mere scratching of the surface and further digging revealed a great palace, the floor area of which, counting the different stories, covers between five and six acres. Unlike Tiryns and Mycenae in Argolis, this great Cretan site was neither fortified nor did it possess a naturally defensive position. Knossos is a luxuriant palace of somewhat Oriental type, with broad corridors, spacious courts, open galleries, store-rooms in which stand huge jars, three to six feet high for storing grain, oil and wine; and beneath the floors are lead lined stone cists for the concealment of treasure.

One of the most interesting chambers is the well preserved Throne Room, where stands a carved stone chair—the oldest throne in Europe, says Mr. Evans. Three columns of cypress wood supported the roof; and the walls, throne, and even the floor were brilliantly colored. These wall paintings of Knossos are the very best examples of pre-classical fresco work. Among the most remarkable is a cup-bearer, the life size figure of a boy carrying a tall funnel shaped vase;\* a painted

\*"In carefully uncovering the earth and débris in a passage at the back of the southern Propylaeum there came to light two large fragments of what proved to be the upper part of a youth bearing a gold-mounted silver cup. The robe is decorated with a beautiful quarterfoil pattern; a silver ornament appears in front of the ear, and silver rings on the arms and neck. What is especially interesting among the ornaments is an agate gem on the left wrist, thus illustrating the manner of wearing the beautifully engraved signs of which many clay impressions were found in the palace.

The colors were almost as brilliant as when laid down over three thousand years before. For the first time the true portraiture of a man of this mysterious Mycenaean race rises before us. The flesh tint, following perhaps an Egyptian precedent, is a deep reddish brown. The limbs are finely moulded, though the waist, as usual in Mycenaean fashions, is tightly drawn in by a silver-mounted girdle giving great relief to the hips. The profile of the face is pure and almost classically Greek. . . .

The profile rendering of the eye shows an advance in human portraiture foreign to Egyptian art, and only achieved by the artists of classical



THE THRONE ROOM OF THE PALACE OF MINOS

frieze with men and women in ceremonial procession, and scenes depicting ladies seated at palace windows or wandering in the gardens. These ladies have been called by a clever Frenchwoman "true Parisians" because of their startling modern attire and coiffure. In one of the northern chambers a bull is modelled on

Greece in the early fine-art period of the fifth century B. C.—after some eight centuries, that is, of barbarous decadence and slow revival.

There was something very impressive in this vision of brilliant youth and of male beauty, recalled after so long an interval to our upper air from what had been till yesterday a forgotten world. Even our untutored Cretan workmen felt the spell and fascination. They, indeed, regarded the discovery of such a painting in the bosom of the earth as nothing less than miraculous, and saw in it the "icon" of a saint. The removal of the fresco required a delicate and laborious process of underplastering, which necessitated its being watched at night, and old Manolis, one of the most trustworthy of our gang, was told off for the purpose. Somehow or other he fell asleep, but the wrathful saint appeared to him in a dream; waking with a start, he was conscious of a mysterious presence; the animals round began to low and neigh and "there were visions about." He said in summing up his experience next morning, "the whole place spooks!"

—From the account of Arthur J. Evans.

the wall-plaster in low relief and of nearly life size; and from the rest of the composition it is recognized as a representation of a combat between man and bull, possibly the legendary Theseus and Minotaur.

A later discovery gives a wall-painting of what has been called a Minoan circus scene, picturing a boy turning a somersault on the bull's back, a girl in boy's clothes clinging to its horns and another about to catch her as she is tossed. Mr. Evans' theories of a pre-Phoenician script were confirmed by the discovery of large numbers of tablets inscribed with the linear writings which he had observed on the seal stones. In all some 6,000 tablets have been found and when we are able to decipher these as seems not impossible if a bilingual in Cretan and Egyptian hieroglyphics is found, a new era of European civilization will be opened to us. Another interesting find was that of a series of mosaics representing the fronts of houses of two or three stories, giving us a picture of a street of Minoan Knos-



CLAY TABLET WITH LINEAR PREHISTORIC  
SCRIPT FOUND AT KNOSSOS

sos in the middle of the second millennium B. C. \*

Wandering over the site we come upon reception halls, bath-rooms, stairways leading to three or four stories; and we note with astonishment a most elaborate

\*\*"If, as may well be the case, the language in which they were written was some primitive form of the Greek we need not despair of the final decipherment of these Knossian archives, and the bounds of history may eventually be so enlarged as to take in the "heroic age" of Greece. In any case the weighty question, which years before I had set myself to solve on Cretan soil, has found, so far at least, an answer. That great early civilization was not dumb, and the written records of the Hellenic world are carried back some seven centuries beyond the date of the first known historic writings. But what, perhaps, is even more remarkable than this is that, when we examine in detail the linear script of these Mycenaean documents, it is impossible not to recognize that we have here a system of writing syllabic and perhaps partially alphabetic, which stands on a distinctly higher level of development than the hieroglyphs of Egypt or the cuneiform script of contemporary Syria and Babylonia. It is not till some five centuries later that we find the first dated examples of Phoenician writing."—From the account of Arthur J. Evans.

system of drainage with shafts leading to a network of conduits below. Our sense of the great age of the place is not allowed to rest here, for Mr. Evans has had pits cut from the level of the third millennium B. C. into the strata of the millenniums which preceded it.†

Meanwhile at Phaestos, a long day's journey south of Candia, Mr. Halbherr had been uncovering another palace, superbly situated and a complement to Knossos. As we enter we are faced by a broad flight of steps which served as a grandstand from which to watch the ceremonies and games that took place in the area below. Perhaps we have here the prototype of the orchestra and auditorium of the later Greek theater.

The plan of this palace is very different from that of Knossos. One must go outside of Crete to Mycenae, Tiryns, or Phylakopi to find its counterpart. Whereas Knossos is Oriental in its arrangement, Phaestos reminds us of Homer's description of the house of Odysseus. Ascending a stone stairway on our right we come upon a spacious and magnificent courtyard where fancy pictures the lordly dwellers in the palace of that time pacing at eventide, watching the glories of the sun setting behind snow-capped Mount Ida

†Mr. Evans comments as follows upon the construction of a water way accompanying a flight of stairs:

"The steps themselves are a metre wide, but between them and the outer balustrade of the staircase is a space of 25 centimeters occupied by a stone runnel the construction and arrangement of which shows extraordinary skill in dealing with running water. Its stone channel instead of accompanying the descending flight of stairs in one continuous slope as might have been supposed, follows the successive gradations in a series of curves. The effect of these descending (convex) curves is to put a repeated check on the rush of water. The curves themselves almost exactly agree with the natural parabola which water on falling would execute. There is thus a series of leaps instead of one, and the water flowing over a succession of curves is subject to friction which reduces its velocity. . . . The hydraulic science displayed by this device is such as to astonish the most competent judges."

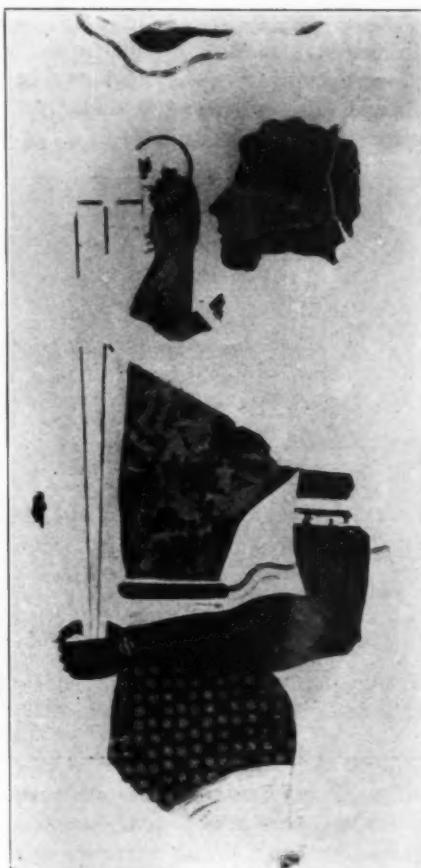
across the valley, and now turning to gaze upon the vista of the great plain of Messara darkening and disappearing under the leadening hues of the fast-falling night.

Like Knossos the Phaestos palace can boast of its corridors and store-rooms, of its frescos and alabaster vases; however, I must not stay to dwell upon these, but pass on to make mention of a neighboring site. This is found two miles to the northwest, at Aghia Triadha, and is sim-



CUP FOUND AT KNOSSOS

ilar to Phaestos but on a smaller scale, a villa rather than a palace. No one could doubt after a visit to this abode of a prehistoric princeling that these people possessed a love of nature. Opposite rises the eight thousand feet range of Mount Ida and away down below a stream meanders through rich olive groves and out



FRESCO OF THE CUP-BEARER FROM THE  
PALACE OF MINOS  
Original life size.

to the bay beyond, whose curving shores are laved by a semi-tropical sea.

Neither at Goulas or Itanos have the French been so fortunate as the British or Italians. Of the four foreign schools of archæology at Athens the Americans have a share in the exploration of Crete through the labors of Miss Harriet A. Boyd of Smith College, who devoted a portion of the Agnes Hoppin fellowship, which she held, to this work. The spring of 1900 was spent by Miss Boyd and a friend in reconnoitering and excavating various spots in the neighborhood of the isthmus of Hierapetra in Eastern Crete.

Venetian, Greek, Roman, Iron Age and Bronze Age remains of buildings, implements and vases were found but a real Bronze Age settlement still eluded their search.



HEAD OF BULL MODELED IN CLAY AND TINTED. FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS AT GOURNIA

At this point the American Exploration Society of Philadelphia came forward, and in 1901 Miss Boyd accompanied by another friend again set out to find a Mycenaean, or as it is now called, a Minoan settlement. First a return was made to a spot where a few Bronze Age potsherds, etc., had been found, though there was no promise of much more. The archaeologist has his times of success, of great and exciting discoveries; but he has also his periods of disappointment, of anxiety, of doubt, and hard uncompensated toil. In order that I may give some idea of how an ancient town, about which no tradition exists, may be found, let me quote Miss Boyd's account of her search, with the warning that it is neces-

sary to read between the lines if we are to avoid minimizing with her the toils and difficulties of that search.

For two weeks our party living in these huts suffered some hardships, especially during thirty-six hours of incessant rain that caused serious floods in Eastern Crete, wrecked a hut near us, loosened our own walls, and poured into the hut we used for a kitchen. The results of our excavations at Avgo were meagre. On holidays and on days when the ground was too wet for digging we rode up and down Kavousi plain and the neighboring coast hills seeking for the Bronze Age settlement, which I was convinced lay in these lowlands somewhere near the sea. It was discouraging work, for my eyes soon came to see walls and the tops of beehive tombs in every chance grouping of stones, and we went to many a "rise of ground which at a distance looked a perfect Mycenaean hill, but proved to be all rock." From an archaeological as well as agricultural point of view the curse of the Kavousi region is the shallowness of the soil; even at Gournia we often have occasion to bemoan it. At last the rumor of our search reached the ears of George Perakis, peasant antiquarian of Vasiliki a village three miles west of Pachyammos, close to the sea, where there were broken bits of pottery and old walls. Moreover he sent an excellent seal-stone picked up near the hill, and although seal-stones are not good evidence—being easily carried from place to place—his story was too interesting to pass unheeded. Accordingly, on May 19, Miss Wheeler and I rode to the spot, found one or two sherds with curvilinear patterns like those of St. Anthony's, saw stones in lines which might prove to be part of the walls (never more than one course visible), and determined to put our force of thirty men at work there, the following day. Three days later we had dug nineteen trial pits and had opened houses, were following paved roads, and were in possession of enough vases and sherds with cuttle-fish, plant, and spiral designs, as well as bronze tools, seal impressions, stone vases, etc., to make it certain that we had a Bronze Age settlement of some importance.

At Knossos and Phaestos great palaces had been found; but it had remained for

an American to discover a rural town in which the ordinary everyday life of the citizen could be traced and where a truer picture of the civilization of the period could be gained than from the life and environment of courtiers.

The work of excavation has been excellently done and the spade has laid bare a site which seen from the hill to the east is clear and compact. There lies below an akropolis rising from the limestone valley covered by what was once a populous settlement, the narrow paved roads clearly defined, and the houses climbing one above the other up the slope.

Descending the hill and crossing a corn-field we mount the rising street on the eastern slope of the akropolis. The houses are entered by thresholds—fine flat stones—giving immediately off the street, with mortars standing beside the entrances. Inside, a passage leads to the reception



A CRETAN CIRCUS  
From seal impression.

room and frequently a stairway mounts to a second story or descends to a cellar. On this side of the hill are earlier houses of what is termed the Middle Minoan period (2500-1800 B. C.) in some cases concealed by those of the later or "town period" (1800-1500 B. C.)

In one house was found a complete set of carpenter's tools in bronze just as he had left them. The people of Gourniá evidently led a quiet industrious life, busying themselves in agriculture, fishing (for we have their bronze hooks of modern shape), in weaving (witness their loom weights), in bronze-casting, in turning,

and in painting truly artistic pottery.

At the south end of the town is the palace, a building obviously restored by someone who had visited Knossos and had returned much impressed; for great



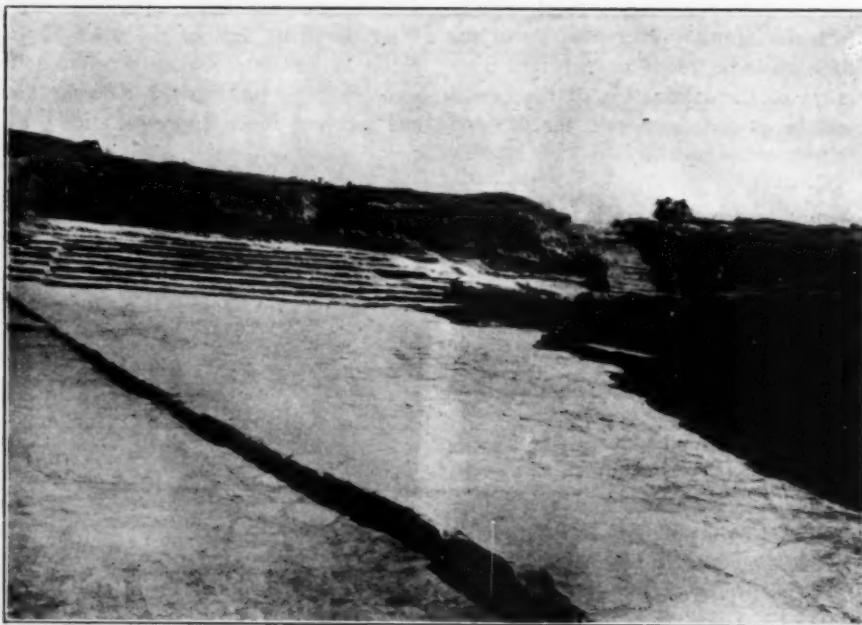
WALL PAINTING OF LADY, APPARENTLY  
DANCING. FOUND AT KNOSSOS

squared ashlar blocks have been built into the older rubble masonry; a pillared hall and open terrace have been constructed, and even the double axe mark is not wanting.

Evidently the reigning prince was on good terms with the people for their houses stand close to his palace as shops elbow cathedrals in Continental cities to-day; and the sunny court south of the palace entrance probably served the burghers as a market place.

Traces of their worship are in evidence; and even the least impressionable visitor must feel some emotion as he follows the paved lane whose stones have been worn by the feet of many an ancient worshiper at the little shrine that lies in the heart of the town at the top of the hill.

Among the finds in the houses there are two at least which ought not to be passed over. One is a bold and realistic bull's head in terra-cotta touched with red



WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE OF PHAESTOS

and black pigment, and the other a handsome 'stirrup jug' with buff lustrous surface decorated in black. The design consists of two octopuses, rocks, coral, seaweed, and small animals freely treated. The recovery of this latter is a tribute to the patience and skill of the excavators for this vase had fallen a story and was dismembered into no less than 86 pieces!

The British who had been occupied in digging at Praesos turned their attention to Palaikastro (E. Crete) in the spring of 1902 and there they have laid bare a maritime city of considerable size, differing alike from the palace site of Knossos and the rural town of Gourniá.

Let me summarize the chief results of Cretan excavations:

At Knossos and Phaestos we have the homes of rich princes who loved luxury and employed the arts of builder, painter, and sculptor, and the talents of the scribe as well. Careful inventories of the palace stores, weapons, chariots, etc., were kept and though we cannot yet read these

records, the numeral system has been made out and we know that they counted by tens. Gourniá shows us the life of a provincial town influenced but little by the capital cities. The remarkable originality and grace in form and design of local Gourniá pottery places the popular artistic taste of early Cretans on an exceedingly high level.

Trade existed between Crete, Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean as far west as the Liparian Islands. Religion was simple, based chiefly on nature worship which was emerging from the "stock and stone" era into one of representation in human form of natural powers. Woman held an important position in social life (more important than in classical Greece) and the chief divinity was a goddess who is accompanied by snakes and doves. Representations of the god are much less frequent but his symbol, the double axe, is everywhere on the building stones, on vases, terra-cotta sarcophagi, seal-stones, and frescos. The bull is sacred and within

the shrines we find set up terra-cotta simulacra, large and small, of his horns which recall the old testament expression, "horns of the altar." The bull appears to have been to King Minos heraldically what the British Lion is to King Edward, and the story of the labyrinth and Minotaur seems best interpreted by supposing that hostages from tributary states were imprisoned by Minos in his huge palace with its labyrinthine wanderings; for we



VASES EXCAVATED AT GOURNIA

find that the word labyrinth really means the House of the Double Axe, and on the walls of the palace of Knossos are graven and painted both the Double Axe of the Cretan Zeus and the Minos-Bull (Minotaur).\*

\*Mr. Evans gives the following fanciful but illuminating account of the way in which the Greek myths of the Minotaur may have arisen in the minds of the conquerors of Knossos, who endeavored to interpret the frescoes of the bull and axe and explain the meaning of the labyrinth:

"Let us place ourselves for a moment in the position of the first Dorian colonists of Knossos after the great overthrow, when features now laboriously uncovered by the spade were still perceptible amid the mass of ruins. The name was still preserved, though the exact meaning, as supplied by the native Cretan dialect, had been probably lost. Hard by the western gate in her royal robes, today but partially visible, stood Queen Ariadne herself—and might not the comely youth in front of her be the hero Theseus, about to receive the coil of thread for his errand of liberation down the mazy galleries beyond? Within, fresh and beautiful on the walls of the inmost chamber, were the captive boys and maidens locked up here by the tyrant of old. At more than one turn rose a mighty bull, in some cases, no doubt, according to the favorite Mycenaean motive, grappled with by

This early civilization of which I have attempted to give a few glimpses, where did it originate? By those who are best informed its home is attributed to Crete whence its influence spread to the Aegean.



A GROUP OF CRETAN WORKMEN WHO DO THE WORK NECESSARY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

Certain it is that so far the objects from the earliest periods of the Bronze Age, or Minoan era as it is called in Crete, antedate those on the mainland and the islands of the Archipelago. If I mention dates, it is with the reservation that they must

a half-naked man. The type of the Minotaur itself as a man-bull was not wanting on the soil of prehistoric Knossos, and more than one gem found on this site represents a monster with the lower body of a man and the forepart of a bull.

One may feel assured that the effect of these artistic creations on the rude Greek settler of those days was not less than that of the disinterred fresco on the Cretan workman of today. Everything around—the dark passages, the lifelike figures surviving from an older world—would conspire to produce a sense of the supernatural. It was haunted ground, and then, as now, "phantasms" were about. The later stories of the grisly king and his man-eating bull sprang, as it were, from the soil, and the whole site called forth a superstitious awe. It was left severely alone by the newcomers. Another Knossos grew up on the lower slopes of the hill to the north, and the old palace site became a "desolation and hissing." Gradually earth's mantle covered the ruined heaps, and by the time of the Romans the labyrinth had become nothing more than a tradition and a name."

be taken as somewhat elastic. The Cretan Bronze Age has been divided for convenience by Mr. Evans into Early Minoan (3000-2500 B. C.), Middle Minoan (2500-1800 B. C.), and Late Minoan (1800-1100 B. C.). It is to quite the latter end of this last period that the finds at Mycenae, Tiryns, and the Pergamos of Troy belong.

The progress of Crete from the late Stone Age, an era of crude pottery and



RELIEF OF BULL'S HEAD FOUND IN THE  
PALACE OF MINOS  
Original in life size.

rude stone-piled houses, through the Bronze Age to the Mycenaean seems to have been a steady, continuous one. There is no trace of any strong outside influence or of any break in its course until the twelfth century B. C., when the Late Minoan art was crushed by a wave of barbarians from the north.

Mr. Hall calls upon the Egyptian records to confirm this story. He points out that whereas Minoan Crete was in touch with Egypt from the sixteenth to the eighteenth dynasties (2500-1500 B. C.), and Mycenaean Crete from the eighteenth to the twentieth dynasties (1400-1150 B. C.), Egyptian history preserves an ominous silence later, and tells of no great civilization in the northern lands from the twelfth to the seventh centuries B. C.

The question of race is not yet solved, though the anthropologists as well as the archaeologists are at work upon it. Perhaps we are safest in considering the Minoans as members of a Mediterranean

race who peopled the northern, eastern, and southern shores of the great sea before the Aryans came—swarthy in hue, with features between those of the Egyptians and Greeks. This stock, trans-



POLYCHROME VASE OF THE MIDDLE  
MINOAN PERIOD FOUND AT KNOSSOS

formed by the addition of a strong northern element which introduced iron weapons, symmetry in art, and the marvelous Hellenic tongue, became the Greek race to which Americans, who are transplanted Europeans, owe their civilization.

#### REVIEW QUESTIONS

##### GREEK COINS

1. What was the recognized medium of exchange in Homeric times?
2. What forms of barter preceded coinage?
3. How was the weight of the ingots of electrum determined?
4. Explain Daniel's saying "Mene, Mene," etc.
5. To what date and people are the earliest Greek coins ascribed?
6. How was the genuineness of coins guaranteed and how tested?
7. What reputation had the Athenian coins? Describe them.
8. What instances of deceit in Roman times are cited?
9. Describe some of the marks of guarantee on Greek coins which indicate industries.
10. Describe the process of making the coin.
11. What different types of subjects were represented on coins?
12. How have coins been of value in the study of archaeology?
13. How is the superior beauty of Greek coins very evident?
14. What is true of the portrait coins?
15. What is known of the makers of Greek coins?

##### MYTHS AND MYTH MAKERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

1. What old myths are suggested by the approach to the Mediterranean?
2. What different types of civilization has the Mediterranean witnessed?
3. What myths belong to



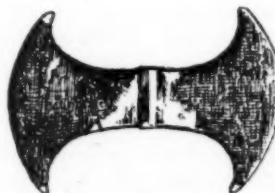
PALAIKASTRO: THE PLAIN FROM THE SOUTH

the region of the Atlas Mountains? 4. What was the significance of the Demeter Myth and where was it located? 5. How does John Fiske explain the Greeks' myth making tendencies? 6. How did the Greeks' need for protection express itself in the creation of varied deities? 7. What were the Greeks' Bible stories? 8. What does Tylor say of the significance of mythology? 9. What myths are closely associated with the Greek islands? 10. What with the mainland of Greece? 11. What is the character of the Zeus myth?

## RECENT DISCOVERIES IN CRETE

1. What important facts were established by Dr. Schliemann's excavations at Troy? 2. How in general does the art of Crete compare with that of neighboring countries? 3. How is Crete portrayed in the Homeric legends? 4. Give a brief sketch of the history of the island. 5. What important discovery was made by Professor Halbherr? 6. What did Mr. Evans discover from his study of seal stones? 7.

What sites were secured by different schools of archaeology? 8. What was the general character of the palace of Knossos? 9. What was found in the "Throne Room"? 10. What scenes were represented in frescos? 11. What is the significance of the small mosaics of houses? 12. What constructions showed the engineering skill of the Cretans? 13. How did the palace of Phaestos compare with that at Knossos? 14. What beautiful setting has the villa of Aghia Triadha? 15. How did America gain a share in the Cretan discoveries? 16. What were the immediate results of Miss Boyd's excavations? 17. What was the general character of the town which was discovered? 18. Describe some of the most striking objects which came to light. 19. Sum up briefly the general results of Cretan discoveries. 20. How may the story of the Minotaur be interpreted? 21. What is the relation of this Cretan bronze age to that of Mycenae, Tiryns and Troy? 22. What theory is suggested as to the race relations of these Minoans?

DOUBLE AXE FROM THE  
PALACE OF MINOS

# The Villas of Boscoreale

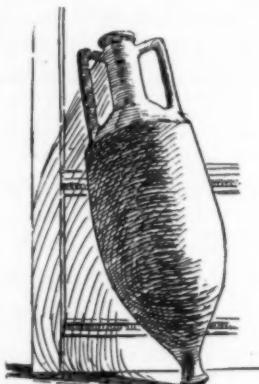
By Francis W. Kelsey

Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan.

**H**E who has seen Italy only in the winter has not seen Italy! Town and country alike reach their climax of attractiveness in the spring and early summer. Then especially does the region about the Gulf of Naples display to the more leisurely visitor the fullness of its charms. The fields, under intensive cultivation, yield a great variety of crops and fruits, the native kinds, as grape and olive, jostling late comers from other lands, as American Indian corn; seen from an elevation, under a cloudless sky, the landscape blends its diverse tints, ranging from the dark green of cypress foliage to the yellow sheen of ripening grain, into a harmonious picture of indescribable beauty. Then, too, the Campanian folk, still half-pagan, under the spell of the Black Art, mirth-loving, improvident, whom the chill of winter represses, live their real life, and in joyous throngs, gaily clad, flock to the festas which, following in rapid succession, afford an outlet for their exuberance of spirits under the amiable guise of religious devotion.

Through a Campanian landscape of surpassing loveliness one summer afternoon in 1892 I fared along a rough road in a rickety and antiquated chaise to the obscure village of Boscoreale. It lies about a mile north of the ruins of Pompeii, just where the ground begins to rise toward the towering, somber cone of Mt. Vesuvius, barely seven miles to the northwest. A report had reached me of the discovery of some remains of antiquity; but my quest was unprofitable. I saw only a few huge ancient dolia, or circular earthen vats for the storage of wine and oil, and some small objects of trifling interest; but I brought away as a memento a well shaped and perfectly preserved wine jar, or amphora. This was pur-

chased from an aged gentleman of title whose estate, as dame Rumor said, had been wasted in riotous living in Naples by an intended heir; there was a pathos in the readiness with which the old man, gentle and refined, took in his trembling hands the small sum that was paid him. I left the village, which seemed to possess nothing characteristic above a score of similar hamlets round about, little imagining that within a half decade Boscoreale would have a world wide fame from its association with remarkable discoveries. The amphora in due season was added to the



AN AMPHORA FROM BOSCOREALE

Reproduced by permission of the Macmillan Co. from "Pompeii, Its Life and Art."

classical collections of the University of Michigan, where it has already served as a visual commentary on bibulous odes of Horace to a dozen generations of sophomores.

The region of Boscoreale, as all the rest of the country lying between Vesuvius and the long serrated bulwark of Mt. Sant' Angelo ten miles south, was covered deep with debris of the volcano in the great eruption of the year 79 which overwhelmed Pompeii. First there fell from the upper air small angular fragments of



EXCAVATIONS IN PROGRESS IN THE VILLA FROM WHICH WERE TAKEN THE FRESCOS  
IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, NEW YORK

From a sketch by Amato, published in the *Illustrated London News*, December, 1902.

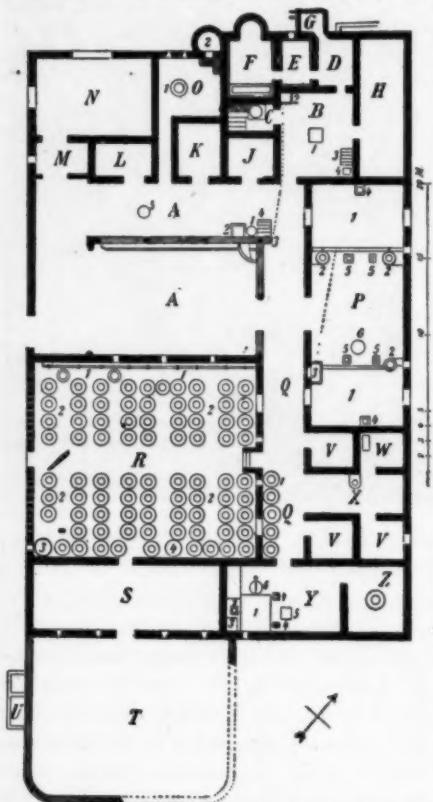
pumice stone, the average size of which is not larger than a walnut; after these, cooling as they descended, had hailed down to the depth of eight or ten feet, there followed a fall of volcanic dust, composed of small particles of rock which, being so much finer than the pumice hail, had remained longer in the air. This dust was saturated with water, and evidently descended with great rapidity after it had once begun to fall; it packed itself, like damp snow, about all objects that had not been covered by the pumice hail, and quickly wrapped in an inexorable embrace the unfortunate beings who, having protected themselves against the hail, in the lull between the storm of hail and that of dust crept forth from their hiding-places and started to make their way along the top of the pumice-sheet to some more secure refuge. According to present evidences, most of the inhabitants of Pompeii, warned in sea-

son, made good their escape, as did many of those residing in villas in the plain south of the city; some afterwards came back, and digging down to the pavement burrowed like gophers among the buried houses, extracting articles of value. But in the case of more than one of the villas scattered along the slope north of Pompeii, with entrancing outlook over the gulf, house and occupants were entombed together, so that after the eruption no one was left to search out the site and rob the volcano of its booty of bronze and silver and gold, and objects of common life.

Excavations were commenced upon the site of Pompeii in 1748—more than a quarter of a century before the signing of the Declaration of Independence—and have been continued to the present hour with few and comparatively brief interruptions. Not till 1763, however, was the site identified, by the discovery of an in-

## The Villas of Boscoreale

scription; for the name of Pompeii had all but passed into complete oblivion. In the course of the fifteen decades of almost continuous excavation, discoveries have



PLAN OF THE VILLA NEAR BOSCOREALE  
FROM WHICH CAME THE OBJECTS IN  
THE FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO

From "Pompeii: Its Life and Art," by permission of the Macmillan Co.

from time to time been made in the region about the city, sometimes by accident, sometimes as the result of systematic exploration; but no previous excavations in the vicinity of Pompeii yielded so much of interest, especially to Americans, as those of the two villas near Boscoreale, which in the past ten years have enriched the collections not merely of European museums, at Paris and Berlin, but the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the Field Museum of Chicago.

In November, 1876, remains of an ancient villa were brought to light a short distance from Boscoreale, on the highway leading in the direction of Pompeii. Across the spot, however, ran a boundary line between two properties, and all but a small part of the ruins were seen to be buried under fields in which an aged priest had a part interest; he refused to allow excavations to be carried on upon his side. Eighteen years later, however, in September, 1894, Vincenzo de Prisco, into whose hands the control of the property had come, commenced the work of excavating upon a large scale, and by the end of June, 1895, had laid bare the main part of an extensive establishment.

This villa is of special interest for three reasons. In the first place the plan illustrates with unusual clearness the type of combined farmhouse and countryseat common in Italy in the first century of our era; furthermore, as the ruins have not been disturbed since the day of destruction, all the furniture and tools were in place just as they were when the pumice hail began to fall on that August afternoon of the year 79; and finally, this villa yielded the famous treasure of silver plate, jewelry and coins. It is worth while to glance at the arrangement aided by the accompanying plan.

With the exception of the threshing floor (T on the plan), the building formed a fairly compact rectangle, about 130 feet long and 82 feet wide. There was only one entrance, on the southwest side, which was wide enough for carts and could be closed by large double doors of wood, opening inwards; they were seemingly painted red, and the visitor, finding them closed, pulled a cord which rang a small bell on the inside, just as in Italian country houses today.

Entering, one passed first into a court (A) open to the sky, on the front and two sides of which was a colonnade. The large room at the left (N) was a dining room, entered through an anteroom; in it



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FRESCOS OF A ROOM IN THE SECOND VILLA OF BOSCOREALE, AS SET UP IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM  
From a photograph courteously furnished by the Metropolitan Museum.

## The Villas of Boscoreale

were found the remains of three dining couches with tasteful bronze trimmings, which are now in Berlin. A passageway between two sleeping rooms (marked L and K on the plan), led to a bakery (O), with a stone mill (1), and oven (2). The next room (J) was a storeroom, in which were found the iron parts of a spade and heavy hoe, or mattock, pickaxes, sickles, pruning hooks, and other farming tools.

The large room beyond (B) was the kitchen, without a chimney but with a hearth in the middle and a stairway leading to an upper room; adjoining it was an elaborate bath, with furnace room (C), dressing room (D), warm bath (E), hot bath (F) and toilet room (G). In the corner of the building in a place where, according to American ideas, it would least be expected, was the stable (H), entered only through the kitchen.

The rest of the establishment, except three small sleeping rooms for the servants (V-V), was devoted to the making of wine and oil. The long room (P), had a large press for grapes at either end, with vats for the juice of first quality and a commodious cistern, of which the oblong curb is shown on the plan (3), for the inferior and more abundant product of the second pressing. When the cistern was full the juice was drawn out by means of a rope and bucket, and poured into a wooden trough which conveyed it across the passageway (Q) into a sluice of masonry built against the wall of the

fermentation court (R); from the sluice it was carried through lead pipes into the round vats, which held ten or eleven barrels apiece, and there underwent fermentation under the open sky. The vats in the court (R) would hold more than seven hundred barrels of wine.

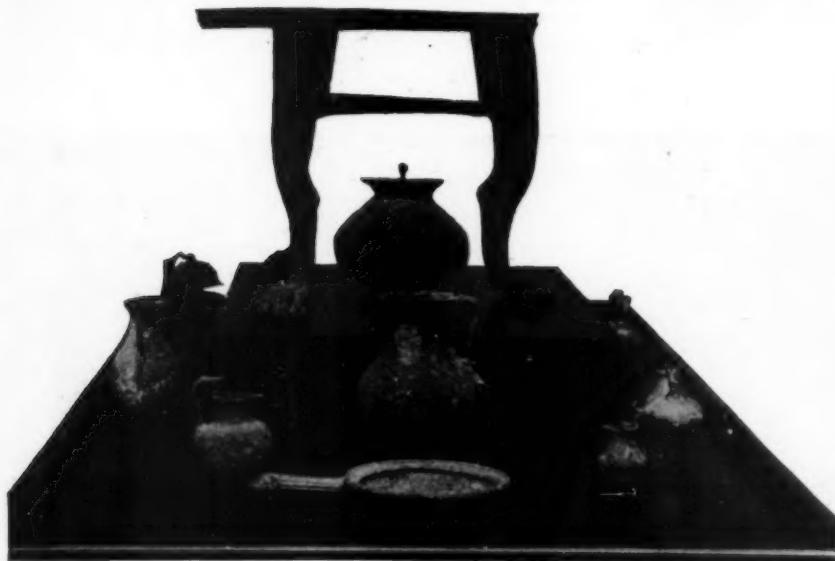
In the oblong room marked X was found a handmill, of stone, now in the Field Museum; of the rooms at the end of the building, two (Y and Z) contained an olive crusher and the remains of a press for extracting oil; the other (S) apparently answered the general purposes of a barn.

Although there is no certainty regarding the adornment or use of the rooms of the second story, they must have been relatively unimportant; it is easy to see that the villa brought into intimate relation, under a single roof, the ordinary work of a Campanian farm and vineyard and the refinements of city life. Whether the proprietor shared the villa with the overseer and his staff for a part of the year, or resided here permanently, it is impossible to say. Certain it is, however, that at the time of destruction extensive repairs were being made, or a new villa was being built near by; for objects for which there appears to be no place in the structure as we know it were found there. Chief in importance among these were two large bath tubs of bronze, which were standing in the court (A). Both are in the Field Museum. The surface of



BRONZE BATH TUB, FROM VILLA NEAR BOSCOREALE. IN THE FIELD MUSEUM

From a photograph courteously furnished by the Field Museum.



OBJECTS OF BRONZE AND GLASS IN THE VILLA NEAR BOSCOREALE. NOW IN THE FIELD MUSEUM

From a photograph courteously furnished by the Field Museum.

one is without ornamentation; the other, shown in our illustration, is adorned with four lions' heads of fine workmanship, two on each side, which fill in the center of hanging rings. This tub shows a particularly rich patina, resulting from its long burial; the surface is mottled with shades of blue and green.

But apart from objects which belong elsewhere, the villa was richly furnished. The limitations of space make it impossible even to mention the classes in which the several hundred specimens of metal, glass and terra cotta have been grouped, or to endeavor to trace out, from the evidence, the progress of the tragedy which quenched the lives of the household. When the eruption began, a woman, perhaps the owner of the villa at the time, had an elegant bed brought and placed in the press-room (P), whose strong roof seemed to afford protection against the pumice hail; near it were put a toilet case with articles of jewelry, a candelabrum, a

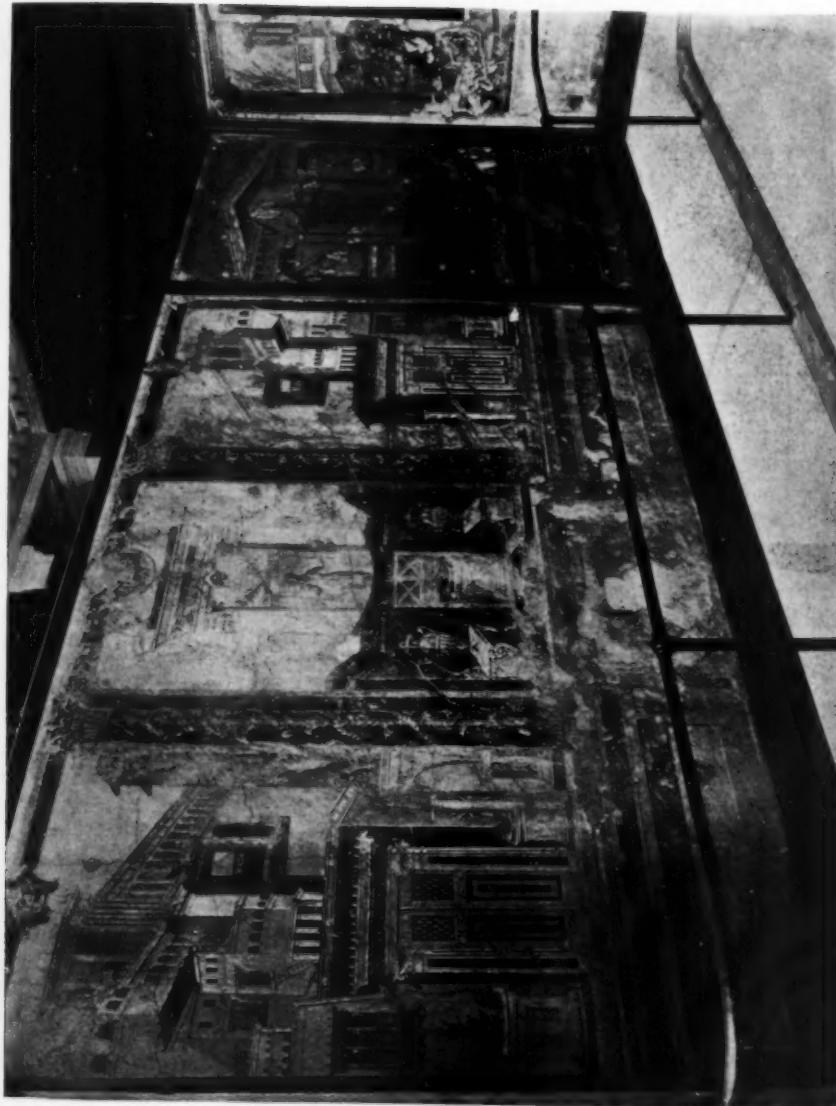
small bronze table, and vessels of bronze, probably with food and drink. Here the woman and two men, one young, the other older, took refuge, and with them a dog; the casts made by pouring soft plaster of Paris into the hollows left in the hardened volcanic dust as the bodies wasted away give a horrible picture of the death struggles. The casts are now, with other things from the villa, in a special museum in Pompeii, which is shown to visitors on application; the table, with its three legs ending in lions' claws, covered with an exquisite patina, forms the center of attraction in a case of the Field Museum in which are displayed also some smaller specimens of bronze and of glass.

In the wine cistern of the press room, dry at the time because the season's vintage had not yet commenced, the treasure was discovered. Beside it was the skeleton of a man, probably the faithful slave who had charge of it and had been direct-

## The Villas of Boscoreale



RIGHT WALL, AND CORNER OF ROOM IN SECOND VILLA, AS SET UP IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM  
From a photograph courteously furnished by the Metropolitan Museum.



LEFT WALL OF ROOM IN SECOND VILLA, AS SET UP IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

From a photograph courteously furnished by the Metropolitan Museum.

ed by his mistress, in the terror of the eruption, to deposit it in the cistern as a precaution in case robbers should take advantage of the general panic to ply their nefarious business. In the remains of a skin bag were found about a thousand gold coins, ranging in age from the time of Augustus to 76 A. D.; close by were four gold bracelets, earrings, a gold finger ring, and a double gold chain, of exquisite workmanship, more than four feet long. In another place in the cistern was found the collection of silverware, consisting of plates ornamented with high reliefs, pitchers, cups, spoons and minor articles, which was purchased by Baron Rothschild and presented to the Louvre. Including a few objects of silver found elsewhere in the villa, the collection numbers more than a hundred pieces, many of which are noteworthy from the beauty of the repoussé work; a finely illustrated volume has been devoted to it by a French archaeologist, Héron de Villefosse.

Some fresco paintings, cut from the thick and solid plaster of the walls of the villa, are in the Field Museum, but these, as almost all other specimens of Roman mural painting in museums outside of Naples and Rome, are cast into the shade by the collection of frescos from another villa which were recently mounted in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Encouraged by the success of his first efforts, De Prisco continued to explore the region, and in 1899-1900 unearthed a second villa, rich in finds, close to Boscoreale. The objects of bronze found in the new excavations are in Berlin; the disposition of the frescos, cut from the walls in order to save them from destruction, when heavy rains threatened to flood the excavations, was for a time a bone of contention between the excavator and the Italian government, but their exportation was finally permitted.

The general scheme of decoration, in accordance with which a wall surface was

divided off into panels and each panel received a characteristic treatment, is well illustrated by the frescos of a sleeping room which are set up in the Museum in such a way as to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the original arrangement; our three illustrations give first a general view of the frescos as one looks toward the inner end of the room, where is to be seen the grating of a large window that in the villa opened toward Vesuvius; then views showing the right and left walls more in detail. The outer end of the room opened through an ante-room into a large court. Each panel is filled with an appropriate composition, elaborately worked out, but all are symmetrically related in respect to both subject and grouping.

Especially effective are the airy architectural designs, which seem to stretch away into long vistas and give the impression of expanse and roominess. In the foreground is an imposing portal; then story on story of light columnar and windowed construction, with here and there a projecting balcony, and finally a colonnade running off toward the vanishing point. In point of style these frescos find more parallels in Rome than in Pompeii, and probably date from the time of Augustus. No mechanical reproduction can do justice to the brilliant yet harmonious coloring of the original.

The gem of the paintings thus far brought to light by De Prisco is the fresco panel of a lady playing a cithara. She sits upon a cushion in a wooden chair, elaborately carved and painted. Her costume is richly colored, and the diadem upon her head, her earrings and bracelets are all of gold, while in the ring upon her left hand a topaz glistens. Behind the chair stands a young girl, also bejeweled. The face of the lady corresponds with no known type. It is undoubtedly a portrait; perhaps a mother and daughter are represented.\*

\*See frontispiece.



GREEK BOXERS  
From an ancient frieze.

## Greek Games Old and New

By Vincent Van Marter Beede

EVERY boy should have in his bedroom, not only one good copy of a celebrated Madonna, but also at least one good copy of such a type of Greek athletic beauty as "Discobulus," or "The Wrestlers." And a simple but thorough course in the best Greek poems and stories, supplemented by sensible "training" at home, or even the unofficial exercise of playing tag with one's brother, ought to do something by way of protest against the mop-haired youth who has lost all traces of a chest, devours the Sunday newspaper, and is in constant and direct connection with a cigarette. If a boy is "on the team," and "plays fair," all the better for him. Athletics are one of the strongest protections of that eager, exquisitely sensitive state which we call boyhood, and the lad who is without athletics is in peril of his soul. Bacon's definition of "athletic (s)" as "the art of activity" brings the whole subject out of the fever and glare of mere winning at

any cost, into the clear atmosphere of Olympus itself, where Mercury fastened on his winged shoes of a morning.

The influence of the Greek games is so subtle and widespread in our modern life that the simplest method of learning whether we are physically worse off than were the ancients is to try to compare the old Hellenic games with the new. Objection may easily be brought against this method as being spectacular and superficial, but certainly the Olympic games most nearly approach our ideals, and any one who feels that we owe space to "the great game" of American Rugby, and the "national game of baseball," is respectfully referred to the daily newspapers, which constitute at present our gladiatorial arena. Byron may have written, "Tis Greece, but living Greece no more," yet who does not know a noble Greek or two? Little Lord Fauntleroy, racing down the streets of Washington, was a Greek; so too was the supple, deli-



PANORAMA OF THE STADIUM AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

cate boy with the face of an idealist,—the boy who studied Philosophy with you in college and spent half an hour on the track of the Stadium across the river every pleasant afternoon; and so too is the clear-eyed lecturer who has done much toward bringing into the homes of America the best elements of Greek beauty, simplicity and restraint.

In going back to the ancient games, we will ignore the Roman Coliseum and the amphitheaters, for there the impulses of demagogues and mad rulers wreaked themselves on the fair bodies of the slave and the Christian, and so-called sport became a pageantry of blood.

The old Olympic games, the most illustrious\* of ancient Greece, were held in Elis, in the western Peloponnesus, eight miles from the sea, where the valley of the Alpheus widens into a plain. This

part of southern Greece was the home of a number of tribes, each of which claimed the honor of establishing the games, but a favorite story is to the effect that they were a sign of the joy of Zeus at gaining the sovereignty of Heaven away from Cronus. Another tale relates that the Cretan Hercules beat his brother at running and was crowned with wild olives.

In any event, the games of 900 B. C. were looked upon as the revival of an ancient practise, and the winning of the foot-race by Coroebus, in 776 B. C., was deemed by many writers to be the threshold of history. The time of the games, which were observed once in four years (an Olympiad), fell at the end of June or the beginning of July. During the Hieromenia, or Sacred Month, truce prevailed all over Hellas, owing to the proclamation of peace-heralds who were sent from Olympia—not to be confused with Mt. Olympus, in northern Greece—to all the

\*Other important games were the Pythian, Nemean, Isthmian and Athenian.



DURING AN INTERCOLLEGIATE GAME OF FOOTBALL

principal cities throughout the land.

Many public guests were entertained at the cost of Elis. One Socrates is known to have gladly traveled to the games on foot. The Stadium seated 40,000 males, no women spectators being permitted. There were side-shows,—and there were the feasts of poets, historians, and philosophers. As to the games themselves, for a long time they consisted only of foot-races. Later on were added, from 708 B. C., wrestling, the pentathlon, boxing, the four-horse chariot race, horse races, the pancratium, boy's sports, the hoplitodromos, the chariot race with mules and mares, races with two-horse chariots, contests of heralds and trumpeters, chariot races with four colts and two colts, races on mounted colts, the pancratium for boys, and finally the musical contests, arranged by Nero, in 68 A. D.

Qualifications for the events were investigated a year in advance, or else the

candidates were tested thirty days before the games. The competitor must have been a freeborn Greek who had committed neither sacrilege nor murder. The training was long, severe and consistent, but one must not be too lost in the glamor of the ancient glory to suppose that there was not corruption then, as there is corruption today. The ten judges were selected by lot from the ten tribes of Elis, ten months before the games. Robed in purple, these powerful officials occupied a tribune opposite the finish, and at least three were present for every contest. We cannot be sure of the duration of the games, but there is a general feeling that they lasted for five days. According to this schedule, the first day was devoted to a sacrifice to the Olympian Zeus, and to the classification and oath-taking of contestants; on the second day occurred the boys' events; on the third, men's foot-races, wrestling, boxing, the pancratium; on the fourth,



CHARIOT AND HORSES

horse and chariot races, pentathlon and hoplitodromos; on the last day, there were prizes, processions, sacrifices, banquets. Events for men and boys took place in the Stadium, chariot and horse-races in the Hippodrome. In the near-by Altis, or sacred enclosure, were the temple and altar of the Olympian Zeus, which it will be remembered, was a figure in ivory and gold measuring sixty feet in height and considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Phidias performed his marvelous work in four years. In a tunnel that led to the Stadium from the quarters of the contestants were also Zanes, (or statues of Zeus) that were paid for out of fines.

The populace took their seats at sunrise. The three footraces were the dromos (or stadion), the diaulos, and the dolichos, of one, two, or more "laps." At the start were grooved flagstones, and posts separated the twenty runners. All comers of the first day were sifted down to groups of four on the second day. The track was covered with sand. As there were no stop-watches, in those days, short dis-

tances could not be exactly recorded. The heaviness of the track, and the quick turns, account for the fact that three miles was the longest race. Yet Phidippides traveled from Athens to Sparta, a distance of 135 miles, in two days,—(and a few years ago, it should be added, Foster Powell, then forty-three years old, walked 112 miles in twenty-four hours). The hoplitodromos was the race of the heavily armed soldiers for the length of the course and back. At first they wore a helmet, spear, shield and greaves, then only helmets and shields. The race of the young girls was not an Olympic contest, for it was held under the patronage of the goddess Hera, at another time than that of the famous games. With right shoulders bare to the breast, and hair hanging loose, these tunicked maidens raced for olive crowns similar to those of the boys. Sixteen mothers acted as judges of the race which Hippodameia was said to have instituted in gratitude for her marriage with Pelops.

To return to the games of the men:

wrestling was legally accompanied by choking, squeezing, hippling, clambering, and finger-breaking,—a state of affairs which somehow does not readily harmonize with those ethical ideals which William McKendree Bryant so splendidly phrases in *The New World* for June, 1900. In Homer's time the fists of the boxers were bound with ox-hide thongs; later with knobs and plates (the cestus). Death was not a rare outcome of the boxing, and in the light of these facts we may speak more gently of the bruisers of our own day. The pancratium was a bare-handed combination of wrestling and boxing. Theogenes of Thasos, a hero of the pancratium, was rumored to have carried, at the age of nine, a bronze statue from the market place to his home. An-

incredibly long jumps were what we now term the hop-skip-and-jump. The discus developed from a stone or a mass of metal into the familiar circular bronze plate weighing perhaps 11 pounds, 9 ounces. It was thrown from an elevation. The spear was hurled with the aid of an ankyle, or



THE STADIUM IN ATHENS ON A HOT DAY  
IN 1896

other hero, Melancomas by name, was believed to have stood with outstretched arms for two days, and Polydamas to have caught a wild steer by its hind leg and to have been slain by a falling grotto which he held up for a time. The pentathlon, or five-sided event, included jumping, discus and spear throwing, running and wrestling. For the jumps, halteres, or dumbbells, were held in the hands. It has been suggested that perhaps some of the



SNAPSHOT OF THE CROWDED STADIUM

rotary-motion device. The turns of the Hippodrome were sharp, and the start from stalls was contrived much according to the well-known description in "Ben-Hur." So intense was the interest taken in this most exciting of the games that princes were known to drive their own chariots—those vehicles which Erichthonius was supposed to have invented to conceal his dragon-feet. Strange to say, honors went to the horses rather than to their drivers.

At the time of victory successful athletes received branches of palm, the prizes being reserved for the close of the games. Today there is no Altis where the Psalm of Victory by Archilochus bursts forth: "Hail to thee, powerful Hercules, conqueror in the games, and to thee also, Iolaus, both famed for the spear! Tenella! Tenella! All hail to the victor!"—and no little boy of the priestly class to cut with a golden knife branches from the

olive tree planted by Hercules. Judges crowned the victors with golden crowns; statues and portraits were made of the heroes of the games; and the people, not satisfied with feasting their mighty ones, enrolled them among the very gods. No wonder that to the Greek, Olympia was his heaven, even as Olympus was the home



GREEK PRIESTS IN THE CROWDED STADIUM

of the gods! And what reward and fame of this twentieth century, teeming as it is with opportunities, may be compared to those of the Olympian athletes who were great alike in the eyes of children and of sages?

From 393 A. D., when Theodosius abolished the games because he considered them un-Christian, up to the year 1896 there were no Olympiads. To the Baron de Coubertin, a learned and ardent Frenchman, and to Professor Sloane of Princeton, be all honor for arousing widespread interest in the revival of the Olympic games. It was found impracticable to hold them on the classic plain of Elis, owing to the difficulty of entertaining a vast crowd in a place isolated and long deserted. Moreover, Athens,\* that "eye of Greece," was no makeshift choice, for here were the remains of a Stadium once

\*In 1896 the population was 130,000.

famous for its games, and here the Parthenon and its rich traditions. After many perplexities and discouragements the undaunted International Committee arranged for the first Modern Week of the Greek Games. A generous Alexandrian Hellene advanced an enormous sum toward defraying expenses which the Greek government could not afford, and his statue was accordingly placed in the Stadium. The seats of the original gathering place had been rudely cut in the earth, the marble benches being the contribution of that shrewd ancient, Herodes Atticus. The modern patriot, Aberoff, planned to restore all the marble, but in the short time,—less than a year,—at the disposal of the Committee the work could not be completed: hence only the



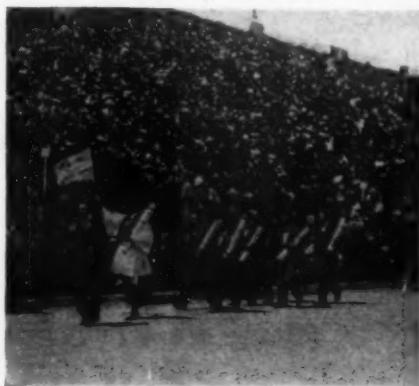
THE KING AND ROYAL FAMILY OF GREECE  
ENTERING THE STADIUM

lower rows were of the noted Pentelic marble.

The games began on Easter Monday, April 6, 1896, under adverse weather conditions which continued almost until the last and made the aquatic sports out of the question. The Crown Prince addressed the King of Greece, who from his throne formally opened the games, and an Olym-

pic ode written by a Greek composer was sung by a chorus of 150. It was the Queen of Greece who fired from a flower-trimmed rifle the first shot of the shooting contest. The main events occurred in the Stadium itself before a crowd which reached a maximum of from 50,000 to 60,000 spectators, not including the dense outlying mass of humanity which tried to take advantage of the sloping country. The two most sensational events of the week were the discus-throwing by Robert Garrett, a Princetonian, and the winning of the Marathon race by Greeks. Garrett had practised little this truly Olympic contest, and he won it easily, to his own great surprise. The Marathon race of

the old marble restored by a miracle; but as the rain fell on the deserted arena the story must have been recalled of how the Turks had thrown statuary into their



PROCESSION OF VICTORS, HEADED BY LOUES, THE MARATHON WINNER, IN NATIONAL COSTUME

about twenty-five miles was run on the last day. Loues, a Greek peasant, took first place with ease; and to Greece also went the second and third places, so that the victory was overwhelming. Nine-tenths of the audience were Greeks, and as this was the first important event that fell to their countrymen, the outburst of mad joy may be imagined. Indeed, everyone was glad that Hellas had won on her own soil, and redeemed a long-dead reputation for athletic prowess. It must almost have seemed as though the marble of the Stadium were



A SNAPSHOT OF THE MARATHON RACE

lime-kilns. When the final procession of victory saluted King George, Loues led, and because of his magnificent example, his fellow peasants today are giving attention to their neglected bodies. Closely following Loues on Prize Day walked the well-nigh supreme Americans, a little band of ten, four of whom represented Princeton, five the Boston Athletic, and one the Suffolk Athletic Association. Four of the B. A. A. men hailed from Harvard, and one of them represented Columbia and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Burke, of the Suffolk Association, was also from Boston University. America won altogether nine prizes for athletic sports alone, but it is only fair to add that England had sent a weak representation. The effort of the Committee was to keep the games strictly amateur, the only exception being made in the case of the fencing bouts, which necessarily admitted professionals. There were no money prizes. Instead, there were olive branches from the Altis, diplomas designed by a Greek artist, and



THE BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TEAM, WINNERS OF EIGHT FIRST PRIZES

silver medals by the well-known Frenchman, Chaplain. On one side of the medal appeared the Propylaea; on the other, the Olympian Zeus, after Phidias. "The head of the God is blurred, as if by distance and the lapse of centuries, while in the foreground in clear relief, is the Victory which Zeus holds on his hand." After the games, a memorable banquet was given by the King to three hundred committeemen and competitors in the ball-room of the palace. As to the results of the revival, it may be said that no world-records were broken, but that progress was made toward that goal to which Baron Coubertin has pointed so enthusiastically,—namely the unification and purification of athletics the world over.

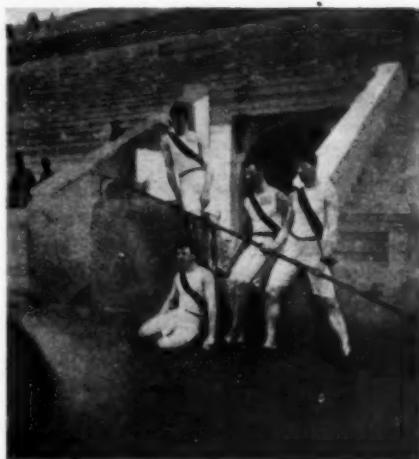
The next week of games was held at the Paris Exposition of 1900, with the Baron

still as Chairman of the International Committee. A number of somewhat extraneous sports and contests, including motor-races, ballooning and fire drills, were admitted in order to satisfy the demands of a sight-seeing crowd, but the Committee did not relax for one moment their vigilance. "I shall do all in my power," wrote the Baron, "that the following Olympian games may revert to the true theory of amateurism, which declares the uselessness of the professional and desires his disappearance."

It is pleasant to find in the reports of this public-spirited Frenchman not only a keen appreciation of American athletics and college life—both of which he investigated at first hand—but also a tribute to the athletic progress of Germany and Sweden. Rowing, it seems, has been

strongly developed at Berlin, and the excellence of German sporting goods is well known. Vienna and St. Petersburg are also coming to the fore. Swedish gymnastics, and the hard-and-fast German gymnastic clubs, the Baron decides, are not universally acceptable to young men, who want a greater chance for individual prowess. Again, these organizations, excellent as they are, tend to disparage other branches of sport such as we love in England and America; but no doubt this undemocratic spirit will change for the better under the influence of successive Olympiads.

The third week of the International Games took place, not in Chicago, as was expected, but at the St. Louis Fair. The actual Olympic Week extended from August 29 to September 3, 1904, but athletics, and lectures thereon, were on the program from May 17 to October 5. The Department of Physical Culture provided



THE PRINCETON TEAM

Garret, the winner of the discus, is the second from the right.

a comprehensive and practical series of lectures. Dr. G. Stanley Hall contributed



THE PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES

## Greek Games Old and New

a course on "Health as Related to Civilization," and among the other topics were School Games, the Playground Movement, the Adaptation of Exercise to Modern Conditions of life, the Treatment of the Feeble-Minded, Artistic Anatomy, the History and Ethics of Physical Training. Audiences were accommodated in a model gymnasium 182 feet long, and in a grandstand that seated 25,000 people. The Exposition granted \$75,000 in prizes. The Chief of the Department was James E. Sullivan, the eminent American authority on athletic records. Of the twenty-six events during this Olympic Week, thirteen surpassed those of the other Weeks, and the world's standing broad jump record was lowered by Ray Ewry, N. Y. A. C., the world's record for the sixteen-pound shot by Ralph W. Rose, of the Chicago Athletic Association, and the world's record for the lifting of a 246-pound bar-bell by Perikles Lakousis, of Athens, Greece. Loues' Marathon record of 1896 still stands, at this writing. Those who are interested in comparing ancient with modern records should consult an absorbing article by Arthur Lynch in *Outing* of September, 1904, 44:6.

It would be a pleasant task to outline

the beneficent influences which the old Greek games are exerting today in our preparatory schools and colleges, in business and professional life—largely through the correspondence courses—among women, in the institutional church, and, best of all, at home. But we can only refer our readers to such a far-seeing gentleman as Francis Tabor, of the St. Mark's Place Boys' Club, New York, and to the promoters of the Harvard Stadium, which during a daytime track-meet brings back the Olympic days no more vividly than it does in the silent moonlight. As Baron de Coubertin has written: "When one compares the abuses which sport causes with those to which it puts an end, one cannot refrain from singing its praises and laboring for its propagation." And these are the words of George Horton, who knows his Greece:

The King of Macedonia, it is said, was compelled to prove himself of pure Hellenic blood before he was allowed to compete at Olympia. The world is too big now for that sort of thing. All of us who love beauty, who have done no impiety or sacrilege, who believe in fair play, and who have stout hearts, are Greeks in the highest sense.





## Lake Nemi and the Galleys of the Cæsars

LAKE Nemi, one of the most beautiful bits of water in Italy, is situated seventeen miles southeast of Rome. The lake, which is very small, being about four miles in circumference, lies at the bottom of one of the craters of the Alban range. The nature of the surrounding country is volcanic, and Monte Pila nearby, though now extinct, was during pagan times still active. It was doubtless because of the beauty and awe inspiring nature of the place that it early became the chief center of worship for the Scythian Diana. A temple to her, with statue, was built near the shore of the lake at a point where springs of considerable medicinal value pour from the lava rock. Various votive offerings excavated near the site of the ancient temple indicate that it was a famous place of healing.

The chief interest of the temple lies, however, in the strange custom with which the worship of Diana was associated. It was the tragic rule that no one could be elected high priest, "unless he had slain with his own hands one who, by similar deed, had obtained the dignity before him. This extraordinary rite was still flourishing at the time of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, but the duels were generally confined to runaway slaves, one of whom would escape, for the time being, the fate to which, nevertheless, he was doomed." \*

A bas-relief, discovered in 1791, and now in the palace of the Count of Mon-

tenegro at Palma, is supposed to represent such a duel; one priest lies on the ground wounded and another stands over him brandishing a bloody poniard. Four female attendants of the temple stand nearby.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward in a recent novel, "Eleanor," describes such a duel in a highly picturesque way. A goatherd boy of Roman times, Quintus, witnesses the triumph of a slave over the former high priest:

So the boy—Quintus—left the ploughed lands, and climbed a hill above the sleeping town. And when he reached the summit, he paused and turned to the west.

The Latian plain spreads beneath him in the climbing sun; at its edge is the sea in a light of pearl; the white fishing boats sparkle along the shore. Close at his feet runs the straight road high upon the hill. He can see the country folk on their laden mules and donkeys journeying along it, journeying northwards to the city in the plain that the spurs of the mountain hide from him. His fancy goes with them, along the Appian Way, trotting with the mules. When will his father take him again to Rome to see the shops, and the Forum, and the new white temples, and Caesar's great palace on the hill?

Then carelessly his eyes pass southward, and there beneath him in its hollow is the lake—the round blue lake that Diana loves, where are her temple and her shadowy grove. The morning mists lie wreathed above it; the just-leaving trees stand close in the great cup; only a few patches of roof and column reveal the shrine.

On he moves. His wheaten cake is

\*Lanciani, "New Tales of Old Rome."

done. He takes his pipe from his girdle, touches it, and sings.

His bare feet as he moves tread down the wet flowers. Round him throng the goats ; suddenly he throws down his pipe ; he runs to a goat heavy with milk ; he presses the teats with his quick hands ; the milk flows foaming into the wooden cup he has placed below ; he drinks, his brown curls sweeping the cup ; then he picks up his pipe and walks on proudly before his goats, his lithe body swaying from side to side as he moves, dancing to the music that he makes. The notes float up into the morning air ; the echo of them runs round the shadowy hollow of the lake.

Down trips the boy, parting the dewy branches with his brown shoulders. Around him the mountain-side is golden with the broom ; at his feet the white cistus covers the rock. The shrubs of the scattered wood send out their scents ; and the goats browse their shoots.

But the path sinks gently downward—winding along the basin of the lake. And now the boy emerges from the wood ; he stands upon a knoll to rest.

Ah ! sudden and fierce comes the sun !—and there below him in the rich hollow it strikes the temple—Diana's temple and her grove. Out flame the white columns, the bronze roof, the white enclosing walls. Piercingly white the holy and famous place shines among the olives and the fallows ; the sun burns upon the marble ; Phoebus salutes his great sister. And in the waters of the lake reappear the white columns ; the blue waves dance around the shimmering lines ; the mists part above them ; they rise from the lake, lingering awhile upon the woods.

The boy lays his hands to his eyes and looks eagerly towards the temple. Nothing. No living creature stirs.

Often has he been warned by his father not to venture alone within the grove of the goddess. Twice, indeed, on the great June festivals has he witnessed the solemn sacrifices, and the crowds of worshipers, and the torches mirrored in the lake. But without his father, fear has hitherto stayed his steps far from the temple.

Today, however, as the sun mounts, and the fresh breeze from the sea, his youth and the wildness of it dance within his blood. He and his goats pass into an olive-garden. The red brown earth has been freshly turned

amid the twisted trunks ; the goats scatter, searching for the patches of daisied grass still left by the plough. Guiltily the boy looks round him—peers through the olives and their silvery foam of leaves, as they fall past him down the steep. Then like one of his own kids he lowers his head and runs ; he leaves his flock under the olives ; he slips into a dense ilex-wood, still chill with the morning ; he presses toward its edge ; panting he climbs a huge and ancient tree that flings its boughs forward above the temple wall ; he creeps along a branch among the thick small leaves,—he lifts his head.

The temple is before him, and the sacred grove. He sees the great terrace, stretching to the lake ; he hears the little waves plashing on its buttressed wall.

Close beneath him, towards the rising and the mid-day sun there stretches a great niched wall girdling the temple on two sides, each niche a shrine, and in each shrine a cold white form that waits the sun—Apollo the Far-Darter, and the spearbearing Pallas, and among them that golden Cæsar, of whom the country talks, who has given great gifts to the temple—he and his grandson, the young Gaius.

The boy strains his eyes to see, and as the light striking into the niche, flames on the gleaming breastplate, and the uplifted hand, he trembles on his branch for fear. Hurriedly he turns his look on the dwellings of the priestesses, where all still sleeps ; on the rows of shining pillars that stand round about the temple ; on the close-set trees of the grove that stands between it and the lake.

Hark—a clanging of metal—of great doors upon their hinges. From the inner temple—from the shrine of the goddess, there comes a man. His head is bound with the priest's fillet ; sharply the sun touches his white pointed cap ; in his hand he carries a sword.

Between the temple and the grove there is a space of dazzling light. The man passes into it, turns himself to the east, and raises his hand to his mouth ; drawing his robe over his head, he sinks upon the ground, and prostrate there, adores the coming god.

His prayer lasts but an instant. Rising in haste, he stands looking around him, his sword gathered in his hand. He is a man still young ; his stature is more than the ordinary height of men ; his limbs are

strong and supple. His rich dress, moreover, shows him to be both priest and king. But again the boy among the leaves draws his trembling body close, hiding, like a lizard, when some passing step has startled it from the sun. For on this haggard face the gods have written strange and terrible things; the priest's eyes deep sunk under his shaggy hair dart from side to side in a horrible unrest; he seems a creature separate from his kind—possessed of evil—dedicate to fear.

In the midst of the temple stands one vast ilex,—the tree of trees, sacred to Trivia. The other trees fall back from it in homage; and round it paces the priest, alone in the morning light.

But his is no holy meditation. His head is thrown back; his ear listens for every sound; the bared sword glitters as he moves.

There is a rustle among the farther trees. Quickly the boy stretches his brown neck; for at the sound the priest crouches on himself; he throws the robe from his right arm; and so waits, ready to strike. The light falls on his pale features, the torments of his brow, the anguish of his drawn lips. Beside the lapping lake, and under the golden morning, he stands as Terror in the midst of Peace.

Silence again:—only the questioning birds call from the olive-woods. Panting, the priest moves onward, racking with sick tremors, prescient of doom.

But hark! a cry!—and yet another answering—a dark form bursting from the grove—a fierce locked struggle under the sacred tree. The boy crawls to the farthest end of the branch, his eyes starting from his head.

From the temple enclosure, from the farther trees, from the hill around, a crowd comes running; men and white-robed priestesses, women, children even—gathered in haste. But they pause afar off. Not a living soul approaches the place of combat; not a hand gives aid. The boy can see the faces of the virgins who serve the temple. They are pale, but very still. Not a sound of pity escapes their white lips; their ambiguous eyes watch calmly for the issue of the strife.

And on the farther side at the edge of the grove stand country folk, men in goatskin tunics and leathern hats like the boy's father. And the little goatherd, not knowing what he does, calls to them

for help in his shrill voice. But no one heeds; and the priest himself calls no one, entreats no one.

Ah! The priest wavers—he falls—his white robes are in the dust. The bright steel rises—descends:—the last groan speeds to heaven.

The victor raised himself from the dead, all stained with the blood and soil of the battle. Menalcas gazed upon him astonished. For here was no rude soldier, nor swollen boxer, but a youth merely—a youth, slender and beautiful, fair-haired, and of a fair complexion. His loins were girt with a slave's tunic. Pallid were his young features; his limbs wasted with hunger and toil; his eyes blood-streaked as those of the deer when the dogs close upon its tender life.

And looking down upon the huddled priest, fallen in his blood upon the dust, he peered long into the dead face, as though he beheld it for the first time. Shudders ran through him; Quintus listened to hear him weep or moan. But at the last, he lifted his head, fiercely straightening his limbs like one who reminds himself of black fate, and things not to be undone. And turning to the multitude, he made a sign. With shouting and wild cries they came upon him; they snatched the purple-striped robe from the murdered priest, and with it they clothed his murderer. They put on him the priest's fillet, and the priest's cap; they hung garlands upon his neck; and with rejoicing and obeisance they led him to the sacred temple.

Interesting as are such associations of a pagan past, Lake Nemi is today of importance chiefly on other grounds. In the time of the Empire the lake became, it seems, a place of retreat for the Cæsars. Julius Cæsar is known to have had a villa on its shores, and Tiberius and Caligula are supposed to have built the two great galleys of which the wrecks still remain at the bottom of the lake. These galleys, the purpose of which is debatable, are not only of great archaeological value but are also the subjects of much interesting history and romantic speculation. Mrs. Ward touches upon this aspect of Lake Nemi in the following passage:

The lake was half shade, half light; the

fleecy forests on the breast of Monte Cavo rose soft as a cloud into the infinite blue of the night-heaven. Below, a silver shaft struck the fisherman's hut beside the shore, where, deep in the water's breast, lie the wrecked ships of Caligula,—the treasure ships—whereof for seventy generations the peasants of Nemi have gone dreaming.

As they passed the hut,—half an hour before,—Manisty had drawn her attention, in the dim light, to the great beams from the side of the nearer ship, which had been recently recovered by the divers, and were lying at the water's edge. And he had told her,—with a kindling eye,—how he himself, within the last few months, had seen fresh trophies recovered from the water,—a bronze Medusa above all, fiercely lovely, the work of a most noble and most passionate art, not Greek though taught by Greece, fresh, full-blooded, and strong, the art of the Empire in its eagle-youth.

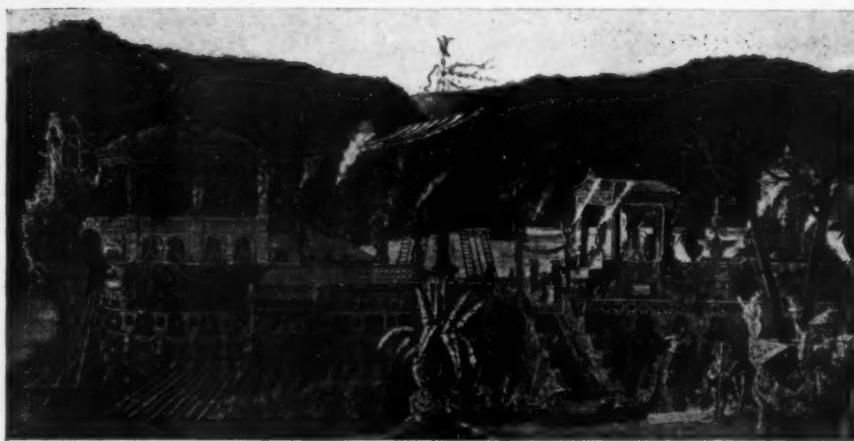
"Who destroyed the ships, and why?" he said, as they paused, looking down upon the lake. "There is not a shred of evidence. One can only dream. They were a madman's whim; incredibly rich in marble, and metal, and terra-cotta, paid for, no doubt, from the sweat and blood of this country-side. Then the young monster who built and furnished them was murdered on the Palatine. Can't you see the rush of an avenging mob down this steep lane—the havoc and the blows—the peasants hacking at the statues and the bronzes—loading their ox carts perhaps with the plunder—and finally letting in the lake upon the wreck! Well!—somehow like that it must have happened. The lake swallowed them, and, in spite of all the efforts of the Renaissance people, who sent down divers, the lake has kept them, substantially, till now. Not a line about them in any known document! History knows nothing. But the peasants handed down the story from father to son. Not a fisherman on this lake, for eighteen hundred years, but has tried to reach the ships. They all believed—they still believe—that they hold incredible treasures. But the lake is jealous—they lie deep!"

Although there is no good ground for believing that the galleys contain treasure, the legend of which Mrs. Ward speaks has come down the ages and has prompted

four attempts to raise the wrecks from the bottom of the lake. The first attempt was made by Leone Battista Alberti, at the time of Eugenius IV (1431-1439); the second, by Francesco di Marchi in 1535; the third by Amesio Fusconi, in 1827; and the fourth and last, which is still unfinished, was begun in 1895 by Eliseo Borghi.

Rodolfo Lanciani in his interesting volume, "New Stories of Old Rome," gives the following entertaining account of the various attempts to raise the galleys:

Flavio Biondo da Forli, in his "Italia Illustrata," relates that Cardinal Prospero Colonna, who counted among the fiefs of the family both Nemi and Genzano, had often heard from his tenants and fishermen the story of two immense ships sunk deep in the water, so strong and well preserved as to resist all attempts made to float them or to demolish them piece by piece. Prospero being a learned prelate for his days, and very studious of history and ancient remains, determined to find out why two such large craft should have been launched on a narrow sheet of water, enclosed by mountains on every side, and to what cause their wreck should be attributed. He sought the help of the "Vitruvio Fiorentino" the engineer and mechanician, Leone Battista Alberti, who built a raft of beams and empty barrels to support the machinery by means of which the explorations could be made. Skilful smiths prepared hooks, like four-pointed anchors, hung to chains, to be wound up by capstans; and seamen from Genoa, "who looked more like fish than men," were called to adjust the hooks on and around the prow of the first ship. The immense weight of the wreck baffled their efforts; the chains broke; many of the hooks were lost, and the few that were successfully hauled up brought to the surface fragments, which filled the assistants with marvel and admiration. It was seen that the framework of the vessel, ribs and decks, was of larchwood; that the sides were made of boards three inches thick, caulked with tar and pieces of sail, and protected by sheets of lead fastened with copper nails. Alberti's description of the inside is rather obscure. He says the decks were built more to resist fire and



IMAGINARY RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GALLEY OF TIBERIUS

From the *Illustrated London News*.

violence of men than to withstand the rain, or the gentle waves of the lake. He speaks of an iron framework supporting a floor of concrete, and also of a lead pipe upon which the name of the Emperor Tiberius was engraved.

Guillaume de Lorraine and Francesco de Marchi renewed the attempt in July, 1535. Guillaume had just invented a diving-bell, or something like it, and was trying experiments on the wreck. De Marchi went down first on July 15, and looking through the convex glass of the spy-holes, which acted like lenses, was horrified at the sight of hundreds of fishes three feet long and as big around as his arm. They were nothing but "lattarini" or "whitebait," sixty or seventy of which are required to make a pound. At his second descent de Marchi remained one hour in the bell. His operations and doings are cleverly described by himself in a curious chapter which is too full of details to be repeated here. He concludes by saying that the ship was four hundred and seventy-five feet long, two hundred and twenty-eight feet broad, and fifty-three feet high.

It is not necessary to dwell on the absurdity of these figures; but the true ones, as we shall presently see, are none the less surprising if we consider the difficulties of building and launching the huge craft in such an awkward funnel-shaped hole, and of floating and manoeuvering them in such a diminutive sheet of water.

The third attempt was made in 1827 by Annesio Fusconi, who has left an account of his doings in a pamphlet which has become exceedingly scarce. Fusconi sunk some twelve hundred pounds in the experiment, half the amount being wasted on a theatrical "mise en scène" for the accommodation of diplomats, noblemen, and prelates, who were to witness the beginning of the operations on September 10th of that year.

The enterprise was tried for the fourth time in 1895. The search made by divers led to the discovery of six mooring-rings of solid bronze, representing heads of lions, wolves, and tigers, and one of Medusa, to which objects a prominent place has already been given in the history of Greco-Roman art, so exquisitely beautiful are they in moulding and finish.

Let me declare at the outset that the finding of an ancient ship in good preservation is by no means an extraordinary event among us. Three have already been discovered in my lifetime,—the first in 1876, when the foundations of the iron bridge at "la Ripetta" were sunk in the Tiber by means of compressed air. The craft was so deeply embedded in silt and mud, and the section which fell within the range of the air cylinder so small, that no investigation could be made.

The second was discovered at Porto d'Anzio in 1884 in the foundations of the Hotel delle Sirene. The mainmast, part of the rudder, and part of the keel, with

fragments of the ribs, were exposed to view. If I remember rightly, Cavaliere Pietro Jenni, the builder of the hotel, had some pieces of furniture made out of the wreck.

In the spring of 1885, about two miles west of Astura,—an island and a castle on the Pontine coast well known in the history of Cicero, Augustus, and Conradi von Hohenstaufen,—and about fifty yards from the shore, which is there very shelving, a fisherman discovered the wreck of a Roman trading-ship, the hull of which was filled with amphorae, or earthen jars, which were used in the shipment of wine from the islands to the continent.

Crustacea of various kinds had cemented in the course of centuries the whole mass into a kind of coralliferous rock, from which it was very hard to extricate an amphora without breaking it; yet four or five beautiful and perfect specimens were saved, which can be seen at present in the grounds of the Villa Sindici at Porto d' Anzio. See "Ancient Rome," p. 252.

In each of these cases, however, we had to deal with fishing or trading ships of small tonnage and hardly fifty feet in length. Very different is the case of the Lake of Nemi; and we are not far from right if we compare the vessels which plied on its waters in centuries gone by to the liners which crossed the Atlantic twenty years ago.

The measurements of the wrecks have been taken very ingeniously by the head-diver and his assistant under the direction of the eminent naval engineer Cavaliere Vittorio Malfatti, to whom we are indebted for an excellent report on the subject of these discoveries, and for exquisite illustrations of the ship. Floaters, tied to strings, were fastened at short intervals around the edge of the wood-work, care being taken to draw the string tightly so as to have the floater absolutely perpendicular above the point below. When the operation was finished the people on shore were surprised to see the form, or horizontal section of a great ship appear on the surface of the lake.

The exactitude of the proceedings was verified at a subsequent period by measurements taken directly on the wreck itself. The length between the perpendiculars has been ascertained to be two hundred feet, the beam about sixty feet. The depth of hull cannot be measured on

account of the silt which fills it to the level of the deck.

The deck itself must have been a marvelous sight to behold. The fanciful naval engineer who designed and built these floating palaces must have been allowed to follow the most extravagant flights of his imagination without regard to time and expense. The deck is paved with disks of porphyry and serpentine not thicker than a quarter of an inch, framed in segments and lines of white, gold, red, and green enamel. The parapets and railings are cast in metal, and heavily gilded; lead pipes inscribed with the name of Caligula carried the water to the fountains playing amidships and mixing their spray with the gentle waves of the lake. There are other rich decorations, the place of which in the general plan of the vessel has not yet been made clear.

The second ship appears to be even larger. One of the beams brought ashore measures eighty-five feet, although broken at one of the ends. The length between the perpendiculars probably exceeds two hundred and fifty feet. An Atlantic liner of such dimensions would have been considered almost gigantic a quarter of a century ago. We knew that the ancients, especially the Syracusans, had built large and wonderful vessels, but we were not prepared to find a monster two hundred and fifty feet long with marble terraces, enameled decks, shrines, fountains, and hanging gardens in a little speck of water, hardly four thousand feet in diameter. We must remember in dealing with this question that the quinquerem, the typical man-of-war of the ancients, from the end of the third century B. C. downwards, with her complement of three hundred and ten oarsmen, measured only one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, twenty-six feet in breadth, with a height above water of fifteen feet and a draught of eleven and a half feet.

I am sure the kind reader would be pleased to know why two such great ships should have been launched on "Diana's mirror," between the years 37 and 41 of the Christian era, under the rule of Caligula, whose name is engraved on the water pipes. I am inclined to believe that they were the property not of the state or of the Emperor, but of the sanctuary of Artemis Taurica, the remains of which, excavated by the Frangipani in 1554 and

1737, by the Orsini in 1856, by Lord Savile Lumley in 1885, and by Luigi Boccanera in 1887, are still to be seen commanding the north shore at a place called il Giardino. I believe also that they were used not so much for the conveyance of pilgrims from shore to shore, as for religious ceremonies and for combined processions on land and on water. If we live to see the ships floated again, or beached on the sandy margin of the lake, no doubt they will reveal to us the secret of their origin and their fate.

The best account of the present status of the attempted recovery of these interesting archaeological relics is to be found in a recent number of the *Illustrated London News* which contains, as well, half-tone illustrations of many of the relics already saved from the wrecks. The following is quoted from this article:

With the recovery of stray relics the efforts of the Middle Ages seem to have ended, and it was not until 1895 that the work was again seriously undertaken by Signor Eliseo Borghi, who obtained permission from Prince Orsini, in whose estate Lake Nemi lies, to make a further examination of the galleys. With the aid of divers from Civita Vecchia, he located the galley of Caligula, and brought to the surface bronzes, pieces of terra-cotta, and remains of the structural parts of the barge. These are now in the Borghi Museum. The Italian government is to buy the collection for 23,000 francs. Signor Borghi refused an offer of 300,000 francs from the New York Museum.

Among the relics which Signor Borghi brought to light were several very beautiful heads of animals in bronze, holding in their mouths rings for mooring the vessel. He also recovered pieces of mosaic, with which the decks had been paved. These were in porphyry and serpentine, intermixed with colored glass and enameled by fusion. When these relics had been recovered, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction stopped the piecemeal raising of remains, and, with the support of the Naval Department, he instituted regular researches, in order that the galleys might, if possible, be brought ashore entire. The government entrusted the work to Signor Vittorio Malfatti, Colonel of Naval Engineers, who made a complete survey of

the galley. In his official report, Signor Malfatti says that the two vessels were found lying about 200 yards distant from each other at the northwest end of the lake. The galley of Tiberius lies at a depth of 36 feet, and the other at a depth of about 48 feet. The largest of the two, that of Tiberius, was 213 feet long, and the smaller 192 feet. The hulls are covered with cloth, attached by a coating of pitch, and above this are many folds of thin sheet-lead, doubled over to a great thickness and fastened with copper nails. The ships are almost entire, and Signor Malfatti and Professor Emilio Giuria are now considering by what means they can best be recovered. Former experiments have shown that the attempt to raise the vessels by direct traction—that is, to pull them up vertically—would be impossible, as wood submerged for nearly two thousand years would never bear the strain. The superintendents of the work are therefore agreed that, if they are to recover the archaeological treasures which they believe the ships contain, it will be necessary to drain Lake Nemi. Signor Malfatti proposes to make a new tunnel through which the lake is to be drained, but Professor Giuria would use the old Roman outlet which is still in good working order. For this he will employ two powerful pumps, both suction and force, and he will carry the water in double pipes across the Valley of Ariccia, where it will drive an electric plant which in turn is to supply the energy for the pumps. Signor Malfatti, on the other hand, would make an entirely new tunnel and would partially flood the valley of Ariccia. Once the water is sufficiently lowered for the barges to be reached, the next question is, how are they to be moved? Direct traction being impossible, Professor Giuria proposes to substitute oblique traction. He would first construct a long smooth, wooden platform from the vessels to the shore. He would then build round each barge a skeleton cradle in iron with double runners, and thereby he believes he might bring the hulls to land without damage to the structure. The accounts of divers must, of course, be imperfect, but it would seem from the latest survey that it may still be possible to learn what the galleys were like. Signor Rossi, of the Italian Marine Electrical staff, went down in diver's dress into Caligula's galley, and

says that some of the apartments still remain, the partitions are intact, the mosaics uninjured, and there are traces of a colonnade in stone. He imagines that the upper deck overhung the sides of the ship to a considerable extent. Signor Mancini's wonderful reconstruction of the galley of

Tiberius is of course, largely imaginative, and is a more elaborate version of the sixteenth-century engraving made from the account of de Marchi, but it cannot exaggerate the splendor that must have adorned the pleasure-craft of the Cæsars.

## Portrait Panels, Said to be by Bramantino

Through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art we are enabled to furnish illustrations of nine of the interesting panels described as follows in the *Bulletin* of the Museum:

In April, there were sold at Christie's, in London, with the collection of Henry Willett, twenty-five *tempera* portraits (each measuring 18 x 18 inches) ascribed in the catalogue to "Bramantino."

A native of Milan, where he died in 1535, Bartolommeo Suardi, called Bramantino, followed the traditions of the Lombard School. He worked in Rome and was a journeyman to Bramante, the celebrated architect, from whom he received his sobriquet.

In describing them as the work of Bramantino, the writer followed the catalogue of the Burlington Fine Arts Club where these paintings were exhibited in 1884, and again in 1885, in an exhibition of pictures by the masters of the Milanese and allied schools of Lombardy.

"We shall be more justified in accepting as genuine work of Bramantino, the remarkable set of portrait busts lent by Mr. Willett. These originally formed a frieze; thirty-six parts still exist, and they reveal to us an artist who is using the human form for purely decorative purposes, obtaining uniformity of setting by

the introduction of an archway behind each of the figures. Characteristic of Foppa's school is the steep perspective, and traces of the Paduan manner are seen in the festoons. It is unnecessary to suppose that these are actual portraits; they are more likely fanciful heads of warriors, with here and there a doge, a king, a poet, or a woman. Another somewhat similar series we find still existing in the Casa Prinetti in Milan. These have always been considered, and rightly so, to be Bramantino's work, and the difference in character between the two sets well illustrates the suaver tendencies of Bramantino's art."

After a seclusion of twenty years these paintings were received with interest at the Willett sale, and, not unnaturally in this day of exact criticism, the early attribution has been questioned. No documentary evidence exists to support the traditional name, and it remains for the critics and experts to disprove it, and to discover the name of the real artist, who may be, says a writer in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, a painter of even greater merit than Bramantino, perhaps Giulio Romano.

Meantime the panels, bought by the Museum out of the income from the Rogers Fund, will be hung in the galleries as an example of the work of an artist of the Lombard School.



PORTRAIT PANELS BY BRAMANTINO

# The Vesper Hour\*

By Chancellor John H. Vincent

**I**T is a great event in the life of a soul when he consents to acknowledge God as the Supreme Controller of every personal movement; to say at some time "I do here and now give myself, with all my powers and under all conditions, to the God revealed by Jesus Christ. I do now enter into covenant with Him, to be His forever!"

It is a great triumph for a soul when this vow is repeatedly renewed and never forgotten; when in all the changes of one's life this one thing is never forgotten, this vow never rescinded; when in spite of feebleness and failure, of unsteadiness and temporary surrender to temptation—the original pledge is renewed again and again.

Our God never forgets. He lives in the Eternal *now*. Our best living is done when we are living in the present; doing the present duty; bearing the present burden; rejoicing in the present—the ever-present God, in whom we live and move and have our being. In reality the present is Eternity. We shall live on—forever. We have begun. There is no end.

The clock ticks and the hours strike and we give names to the periods—days, weeks, months, years. But after all it is one continuous *now* and we are now with God. What we are today we are likely to be tomorrow, and so on and on through years and decades.

It is therefore a good thing as often as possible to talk with God. One may often say to Him, recognizing His continual presence and His unchanging love: "O God, my Father, I will be Thine. I will! I am Thine! Give me Thy peace,

Thy wisdom and Thy strength. I desire to ask for nothing on the grounds of my own goodness. I ask, because Thou hast commanded me to ask, and hast promised to answer. I ask in the name of Jesus Christ, through whom I know Thee, through whom I come to Thee. I have faith in His promises and Thine. I cannot understand about the atmosphere but I inhale it. I cannot explain the nature and origin of light but I use both atmosphere and light. I live in them. I live by them and rejoice in them. So in Thee, O God, my Father, through Jesus Christ Thy Son, my Savior, and by the mysterious and blessed energy of the Holy Spirit I live and grow, I believe and love, I hope and rejoice. Make me strong with the strength of Thy grace—Father, Son and Holy Spirit—the one God. Amen."

An Eternal *now*—and the believing soul aiming all the while to think about God and duty, and to delight in serving his fellow creatures—to that man life is not barren nor is it a dull reality. And when one learns the secret of this inner life one is able with perfect ease "to do two things at once" to rest in God, loving Him and enjoying His peace and at the same time to prosecute the work immediately required—rocking the cradle, cutting the wood, washing the dishes, doing fine embroidery, practicing on the piano, selling goods, sweating in the iron furnace, ploughing in the field, studying history or languages. The person I describe trusts in God and fills his own place in the world according to Divine order. One line of duty does not interfere with another. Each helps the other. The glow of faith and

\*The Vesper Hour, contributed to *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* each month by Chancellor Vincent, continues the ministrations of Chautauqua's Vesper Service throughout the year. This feature began in September with the baccalaureate sermon delivered by the Chancellor to representatives of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1905 at Chautauqua, New York.

love in the soul puts a joy into the humblest service. Under the spell of this inspiration there is nothing to degrade or to over-elate. He lives and moves and has his being in God. He has fellowship with God. He does all his work under Divine direction. He does it well. He enjoys it. And others enjoy it! And they enjoy him!

The inner life is quickened and strengthened by the faithful reading of the best literature of the spiritual life. The words of Jesus are always the very best. They may be read over and over and pondered with profit. There is a vigor of life in them. They quicken the spirit. One can rest so perfectly in them. And it is pleasant to hear some one read them, a living voice using the words Christ would use if He were with us now. It is a very good thing to read aloud to oneself and also to others. We see with the eye and hear with the ear. And it is a gracious thing to read God's word to other people. It may be fatiguing to us but it is helpful to them. And fatigue that comes in the way of unselfish service has after all a touch of "rest" in it.

In a sense the words of all the inspired writers in the book are the words of Him who is the WORD. It is a great help to

the spirit of man to hear or read the words of God.

It is not well to read the Bible simply to be able to say "I have read my portion of scripture today," or to "satisfy" one's "conscience," or for the sake of "example." We should read God's word for "light" and "strength" and "comfort" and for the sake of being able to use skilfully the "Word of the Spirit." The more we read of it the sweeter it becomes. And the sweeter God's word is to our souls, the stronger His life is within us.

Dear reader, seek this inner life. Think about God. Rest in God. Rejoice in Him in all the work you do. Read His word. Memorize its promises. Test them as you pray and as you live. And you will be able to see this world at its best and to see God in your spirit—the central and controlling force of your life.

Again, don't be discouraged by failure. Don't look at your failure. Look at the promises of God and take firm hold on them.

Remember the law of "365 days a year." There are for a Christian, 365 working days every year! God is always true. Be yourself always true. He always remembers you. Try always to remember Him—365 days every year!

## Relating to Chautauqua Topics

Mr. Frank Sherman Benson, writing in the *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, gives the following account of The Ward Collection of Ancient Greek Coins, which has recently been acquired by the museum. Readers of Professor Tonks' article on Greek Coins in this number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN will find Mr. Benson's account doubly interesting:

Hitherto in our Metropolitan Museum the numerous coinages of Hellas and of her widespread flourishing colonies have been represented largely, if not wholly by the Ptolemaic series. These special issues

of the long line of the Lagidai kings of Egypt, while possessing undoubtedly a great interest in the eyes of the professed numismatist, as was shown in the preceding *Bulletin*, can in not the slightest degree be considered typical. For the date of their first mintage (b. c. 305) nearly coincides with the commencement of the period of decline in coin art, thus precluding all artistic excellence; while the purposely slight alternation in their usual type means a complete absence of variety commonly one of the most pleasing features of Greek coins. Can it then be considered strange if the large preponderance of these inartistic and some-

## Relating to Chautauqua Topics

what monotonous pieces in the Metropolitan cases made our collection a grievous disappointment to the student possessed of more or less knowledge which he would strengthen and vivify; and has conveyed to the casual observer an entirely inadequate impression of the beauty and charm of this genuine and (as we collectors claim) important branch of ancient art.

Now, however, an acquisition of the highest importance, from the standpoint of Greek numismatics, has worked a beneficent change, and the purchase and presentation by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of the justly celebrated Ward collection has, at one bound as it were, given to the Museum a distinct value and importance for all American collectors. Indeed this addition is for New York coin lovers what the recent sale of the well-known Greenwell-Virzzi-Warren collection to the Museum of Fine Arts was for Bostonians, although undoubtedly in scope and character the two English cabinets show a wide divergence, and are hardly capable of comparison.

Mr. John Ward belongs to the number of those cultivated widely traveled Englishmen whose whole-hearted devotion of their leisure at home and abroad to some favorite pursuit, while affording the enthusiasts themselves an ever fresh interest and enjoyment in life, often incidentally produces a valuable addition to the sum of the world's knowledge in many a new or well-worn direction.

His good fortune, in being a personal friend of those past masters of the science, Dr. Head, Percy Gardner, Arthur J. Evans, and G. F. Hill, whose writings have done so much to stimulate and raise to its proper height the study of Greek coins, has given his collecting spirit unusual freedom of action, while he has conscientiously availed himself of every opportunity thus afforded. The result of his pleasant toil is shown here in about a thousand pieces, all possessing real interest and many displaying the finest characteristics of the Greek issues, which, one need hardly add form the most varied and artistic of all the world's countless coinages. This collection enjoys one great advantage over all collections which it has ever been possible to purchase, that of having a scientific, and at the same time, popular catalogue already prepared. This

work was done, with his usual accuracy and thoroughness, by Mr. Hill of the British Museum, whose books on this special subject have been of such invaluable assistance to all true collectors, and the importance of such a complete record will be appreciated by all who would really enter upon a careful study of these coins.

One may say that in selecting his coins Mr. Ward has favored no one series to the exclusion of others perhaps equally important, and thus the comprehensiveness of the collection is one of its marked features. Following the regular numismatic order we may begin examining the usual examples of the Greek colonies in Spain and Gaul; may continue with a study of the beautiful series of Magna Graecia and Sicily—in Sicilian issues, especially those of Syracuse, this cabinet is most pleasingly strong and varied—and may then complete our investigation with specimens of Greek proper, Crete, and Asia Minor, thus reaching the North African coast lands, opposite our starting point. In such a wide range there are to be found many coins of the highest rarity (some being unique), which will appeal principally to the scientific student; many of a pure artistic beauty which will bring longing to the heart of the art lover; and not a few of those which, offering the rare combination of both these most desirable qualities, are wont to excite in auction rooms the keenest emulation, and bring a corresponding tranquil joy to the heart of the fortunate possessor.

In this last connection sad experience prompts us most feelingly to congratulate our Museum on having secured such a collection at the present time. All collectors of this branch are finding to their sorrow that the number of really fine Greek coins attainable is, from their gradual, permanent absorption into museums here and abroad, becoming diminished by degrees; while the infrequency of important "finds" is such that the additions from this source, as the years roll on, by no means keep pace with the losses.

Several years ago Mr. Ward published his "Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities," in which Mr. Hill's catalogue with its beautifully executed plates is supplemented by a commentary, the work of the owner himself. In this he describes an imaginary journey (based upon his own

travels at various periods), in the geographical order peculiar to numismatists, making frequent reference to his examples of the coinage of each city or country. This part of the work is also profusely illustrated with numerous and varied reproductions—land-scapes, temples, paintings, statues and inscriptions, as well as many original sketches. In spite, however, of the genuine importance of such a treatise, its wide scope and the size of the collection therein treated, limit more or less any special attention to a few coins; so, that it is now proposed in occasional future issues of the *Bulletin*, to illustrate and describe with the particularity they deserve the more striking and interesting specimens. The consideration of these "gems" alone can occupy from time to time as much of our attention as we may find it possible to devote to the subject.



The opening article of the March *Open Court* is a short discussion of the influence which Plato's works exercised on Franklin's philosophy. There is a great deal written about this noble American just now in view of the bi-centenary of his birth, but this phase seems to have escaped general notice. Mr. C. M. Walsh thinks there is conclusive evidence that although Franklin was not a classical scholar, he had read in his youth enough of Plato in translation to have absorbed many of his ideas and modes of thought, which are traceable to some extent even in later years.



Among the noteworthy indications of the intellectual awakening in China is the statement of three Bible societies, the British, Scotch, and American, that their circulation of the Scriptures in that country in 1904 was 2,308,109 copies. The significance of this is strengthened by the fact that the output does not represent mere charitable work, but the demand of the Chinese themselves. Of the more than one million copies circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society, all but 33,273 were sold. Here we may also note

the remarkable development of journalism in China. Shanghai, with a population only about two-thirds as great as Boston, has the same number of daily newspapers—nine, four of which are in the Chinese language. Hongkong just half as large has ten dailies, including six Chinese. In both places there are a large number of Chinese weeklies. Local dialectic newspapers are being started all over the Empire, and, according to Consul Anderson of Amoy, much of the anti-foreign agitation which has caused so much trouble of late is to be traced to such publications. In addition to these are many Chinese religious papers published by the missionary societies, which have large circulations and are forming an important factor in the regeneration of the educational and social system of the nation. Most of the foreign publications are in English, but there is a French daily and a German weekly at Shanghai, and a Portuguese weekly at Hongkong.—*The Nation*.



The king of Greece, when conversing with the members of his family always speaks English. He seldom speaks French, and only uses Greek when compelled to do so. His Hellenic majesty draws his own checks, and a person who once had an opportunity of seeing one was surprised to find that the king signs himself "Giorgios Christianon," or "George, son of Christian." The royal banking account is in the hands of the Greek national bank, but the bulk of his money is in English funds.



#### POMPEIIAN PIES

The Harper exploration corps  
Is digging deep where lies  
Pompeii's dust and they have found  
Some prehistoric pies.  
Long centuries beneath the mold  
These queer old pies have stayed—  
We wonder if they are as good  
As those that mother made!  
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



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"Let us be much with Nature; not as they  
That labor without seeing, that employ  
Her unloved forces, blindly without joy;  
Nor those whose hands and crude delights obey  
The old brute passion to hunt down and slay;  
But rather as children of one common birth,  
Discerning in each natural fruit of earth  
Kinship and bond with this diviner clay.  
Let us be with her wholly at all hours,  
With the fond lover's zest, who is content  
If his ear hears, and if his eye but sees;  
So shall we grow like her in mold and bent,  
Our bodies stately as the blessed trees,  
Our thoughts as sweet and sumptuous as her  
flowers." —Archibald Lampman.

#### THE C. L. S. C. GRADUATING CLASS

No man ever worked honestly without giving  
some help to his race. —Ruskin.

Four years of study in the John Ruskin Class of 1906 has brought to its many hundreds of members a growing appreciation of Ruskin's emphasis upon honesty, good work and brotherhood, so it is quite in keeping with this spirit that the Recognition Day address to be given before the class at Chautauqua this summer by Mr. Edward Howard Griggs should be entitled "Public Education and the Problem of Democracy."

The members of the Class of 1906 will be the first to receive their diplomas in the new Hall of Philosophy which is to be completed this summer, and they are fortunate also in being able to welcome back from India after a two years' absence, their president, Bishop W. F. Oldham. Class affairs are receiving careful attention at the hands of the indefatigable secretary and her assistants, and letters from members in widely distant parts of the country, show how strong is class

loyalty. A recent letter enclosing a contribution for the Alumni Hall fund is a typical expression of this class enthusiasm:

Enclosed find draft for Alumni Hall fund, from the Alma Chautauqua Circle of Great Bend, Kans. While we have made no report of our circle's work, it has not been from a lack of interest or Chautauqua spirit. We have enjoyed our traveling library this winter very much—and wish we could keep it. We have been doing much better work this year and feel how much a part of our life the Chautauqua work is. Our circle is made up of school teachers save one—our secretary. We hope to be represented at the big lake this year and rejoice to know of Alumni Hall. With our best greetings to all fellow Chautauquans from the Alma Chautauqua Circle of Great Bend, Kans.

Members who are unable to graduate with the 1906's at Chautauqua are invited to send letters of greeting to the Class and it is hoped that every state will be represented either by members in person or by messages from absent readers. All communications should be sent to the Secretary, Miss Irena I. F. Roach, 261 Fourth Ave., Lans. Sta., Troy, N. Y.



#### IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS OF 1906

Every member of the graduating class should receive during the present month, a "Report Blank" sent out from the C. L. S. C. Office. This blank contains the names of the books for the four years, and the reader should report on this his four

years reading, the seal papers sent in, etc., so that the office may have a complete record of the work done. The blank also gives a list of Recognition Days at the various Chautauquas and graduates can indicate where they hope to receive their diplomas. Of course it goes without saying that attendance at an assembly is not required, but many graduates are fortunate enough to enjoy a Chautauqua outing and their plans should be made known to headquarters so that the diplomas may be sent in good season. Any graduate who fails to receive the report blank by June 1 should notify the office at Chautauqua, New York.



"Be of good courage: that is the main thing."  
—Thoreau.

There are times when it is simply a matter of courage whether or not we reach the goal which we have set ourselves to achieve. There are many members of the graduating class who have fallen behind in their reading and some have quite given up hope. Yet the amount of reading actually to be done is not great. It is largely a matter of a little careful planning and a little extra effort. The consciousness of having risen superior to fate is a tonic to us all. Don't miss the opportunity. Remember that the answering of review questions is not required and may even be done after graduation if desired. But take your diploma with your "John Ruskin" classmates.



#### DECENNIAL OF THE CLASS OF '96

The tenth of August, the Friday before Recognition Day, has been fixed as the date for the decennial exercises of the Class of '96. This class has always been noted for its class spirit, and its indefatigable president, Mr. John A. Seaton, fostered its enthusiasm by every possible means. Mr. Seaton's sudden death last summer was keenly felt by his large circle of friends, but the members of his Chautauqua class are anxious that the De-

cen-nial anniversary should be such an occasion as he would have desired and a reunion of unusual interest is anticipated. The Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mabel I. Fullagar, of Penn Yan, N. Y., reports the receipt of many letters, from a few of which we quote as an indication of the way in which the '96's are anticipating their decennial. The class voted to contribute a pillar to the new Hall of Philosophy as their decennial gift and many generous contributions have been received. The remaining forty dollars yet to be secured will doubtless come easily:

WAPPING, CONN.: We are planning to visit Chautauqua this season if possible and meet our noble class, and if I can help in any way to add to the interest of the occasion, will be glad to do so. We expect to bring with us several young people of our circle who are finishing the course of reading and desire to graduate at the Mother Chautauqua. We have had a Circle in this place for fourteen years and have considerable Chautauqua spirit here.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.: I was very pleased to receive the welcome title of "Classmate"—perhaps more than you can ever understand. For it is the first time I was ever addressed as such, as I never had the opportunity of having classmates, like many. I hope the reunion will come the week of Recognition Day as I wish to be there then if I can. We have an enthusiastic Circle of which I am a member and hope to be for years.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS: Chautauqua and the Class of '96 have a warm place in my heart and it would be a great happiness if I could go this summer, but it is a long and costly trip. I will write you later about that. We must raise the balance for the pillar. I sent a contribution some time ago, but I'll try to economize in some way and send you another before June.

WARREN, INDIANA: I am anticipating a pleasant time with my classmates of '96 as I have not lost interest in the work, having read every year except one. We have a circle of twenty-five. I paid a portion toward the pillar and will give more if needed. I trust that many of the class may be present at Chautauqua and do their share in keeping up class spirit.



#### HELPS FOR CIRCLES

Many of the circles have adopted the plan of publishing year books, and even those who do not attempt so much as this, find that it adds to the efficiency of their work to survey it somewhat in detail at the beginning of the year. The Chautauqua Office has therefore prepared and

sent out quite recently an outline of the readings for the entire "English Year" arranged by weeks. A feature of this announcement is a carefully selected bibliography on the subjects to be studied. Circles which take these bibliographies to their librarians can in many cases arrange for additions to their libraries before the reading year opens in October.

Such help as we can give each other in this world is a debt to each other; and the man who perceives a superiority or a capacity in a subordinate, and neither confesses nor assists it, is not merely the withholdor of kindness but the committer of injury.—*Ruskin, "Two Paths."*

Here is a bit of experience from a Pennsylvania member of the Class of 1908, quite worth the telling. It shows how a class poet and motto can be relied upon in an emergency:

At one of Mr. Lavell's talks to the C. L. S. C. members at Chautauqua last summer, he gave us the address of a photographer in Rome, D. Anderson. After I came home I thought I would write for a catalogue, scarcely hoping for an answer, not having written to "foreign parts" before. Imagine my delight to receive not one but a number of catalogues, some of them illustrated. There was one drawback however. They were in Italian and I did not know a word of the language. I looked up at my photograph of Tennyson, our class poet, and he said "To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield." I straightway bought myself a small pocket Italian dictionary and I can now make out any picture that I wish. I have sent to Rome twice for pictures and received some of their beautiful carbon photographs of the old masters which are treasures.

#### THE C. L. S. C. ON A SHEEP RANCH

Few of us who live in favored communities realize how many people spend some of the best years of their lives entirely cut off from the world of men and books. Whether a man deteriorates mentally under these conditions depends much upon himself. One is reminded

of the pathetic reply of the Maine fisherman when asked how he spent the long winter evenings, "Sometimes I set and think and then again I just set."

Such a plan as the C. L. S. C. offers for its readers is peculiarly applicable to people living apart from their fellows. It gives a wide outlook. It brings them into contact with some of the great questions of the day. It introduces them to subjects which they might not ordinarily select for themselves. It puts books into their hands wherever they may be. Through THE CHAUTAUQUAN magazine it not only reports to them current developments in the special subjects which they are studying but makes selections from valuable and entertaining books of reference otherwise quite out of their reach. In short the C. L. S. C. is teacher, school and library in one. Even the element of school companionship is supplied, at long range to be sure, for at the C. L. S. C. Round Table in THE CHAUTAUQUAN other members of the reading circle report their problems and the isolated reader feels himself part of a community life.

A very happy illustration of how Chautauqua adapts itself to a nomadic environment is given in the following letter from a member of this year's graduating class in the C. L. S. C. who lives in Montana:

It gives us a sense of fellowship in the C. L. S. C. to have you write and ask how we are coming on; and especially so with lone readers like myself. Some way it gives us a new sensation that makes us hold our heads a little higher to feel that we are a part of one of the big institutions of the country.

As you know I began the Chautauqua reading nearly four years ago now, just after having come West. The work of herding a band of sheep left considerable time that I saw could be turned to an advantage. My mother had been and is yet one of the most ardent Chautauquans. The Chautauqua Circle was one of the familiar subjects in our home. So when looking around for some suitable way to employ the extra time, the Chautauqua reading presented itself as just what I

wanted and a wonderfully good thing it has been for me. Four years away from town and seeing but few people will make a man pretty ancient if he doesn't take some pains to keep in touch with the world's life. The business of raising sheep demands lots of room, and that means get as far away from people as possible. During these years I have moved along from herder of some one else's sheep to owning a band myself and now find it a little harder to find the time to get the reading done but try to do some every night. And do you know I believe this reading some every day gets us into the system habit and in my opinion that is not the least benefit of the course—in a

south. But all the same 150,000 acres reclaimed and made to produce far and away more than much of the worn out farm land of the East ever did produce on



SHEEP HERDER'S CAMP ON THE ROAD

word, making Zolas of ourselves as far as accomplishing things goes.

The reading for this year I am enjoying very much. Have just finished "Italian Cities." I have never studied Roman history nor any criticisms of art. This work gives us common people who don't hear much of art, a first taste of the pleasures to be had from the intelligent study of great pictures. Some of these days I hope to see what we have been reading about and will take Mr. Lavell's book along—in memory at least. Am anxious to begin on the Poetry of Italy and see the land of sunny skies from another view point.

We have on either side of us here one of Uncle Sam's irrigation projects, one at Buford, the other at Belle Fourche, by which the country will be made richer to the extent of 60,000 acres in the one and 90,000 acres in the other. These areas are small compared with our county of Custer for instance, which is 115 miles from east to west and 125 from north to



A MONTANA SHEEP RANCH

the same area and that as certain as the springs come, that is no small thing to do for a country. As "Geographic Influences" said, "With intensive agriculture come the blessings of civilization." So we who look to the future anticipate a great day for the

Land of alkali and copper!  
Land of sapphire and of gold!

Yesterday I finished a few prints and send you a couple—one is our outfit on the move from one camp to another, the other is the camp as it generally looks, my home and surroundings during the four years of Chautauqua reading.



TWO NATURE BOOKS

There is no joy like that of discovering a congenial spirit. Sometimes the elect individual is a person or it may be a bird or even a wild flower. If it can communicate with us in the subtle language known only to intimate friends, we are satisfied. But one always wants to be able to call a friend by name and preferably by the name that will identify him to others whatever private nomenclature of our own we may decide upon. Now this haunting inability to call by name our new and dear wild neighbors, the birds and flowers, is a distress which overtakes many of us in the spring and we are pre-

## C. L. S. C. Round Table

pared to be grateful to any benevolent scientist who will clear up our difficulties. Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews the author of "Field Book of American Wild Flowers" has been singularly successful in furnishing just the sort of book that out of door humanity desires. His little volume is long and narrow—suited to a pocket. Every right hand page is illustrated with drawings, more than two hundred and fifty of them, some twenty-five colored illustrations surprisingly true to nature being included. The book is arranged on the "family" basis, but for the assistance of the beginner a "color" index is also provided to help in identifying quite unknown specimens. A brief index of technical terms and an admirable introduction prepare the student to use this little book with enjoyment and profit. Two editions are available, the cloth bound for \$1.75 and full leather \$2.25 (postage 15 c.). The publishers Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a similar book by the same author "Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music," \$2.00 and \$2.25 (postage 15 c.).



The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern, and to be depended upon, by as many inferior as it can reach.—*Ruskin, "The Eagle's Nest."*



## THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

A somewhat unique form of bequest, yet quite in harmony with the growing spirit of social progress, is that represented by the Nobel prizes. Alfred Nobel, an enterprising Scandinavian, built up a large fortune by the manufacture of dynamite. Upon his death a few years ago, he left the greater part of his wealth to be distributed in the form of prizes, five in all to be awarded each year to the persons who within that year had rendered the greatest service in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, idealistic literature, and peace. The com-

mittee in charge of the distribution of the prizes has not adhered strictly to the provision of the will, for the money has sometimes gone to societies instead of to individuals, and many of the prizes are in recognition of achievements dating back a number of years. Mr. Stead in an article in the *Sunday Magazine* gives the following statement of the awards:

1901. Prize divided between Henri Dunant of Geneva, who founded the Red Cross Society, and Frederic Passy of Paris, president of the French Peace Society, ex-senator, one of the most indefatigable advocates of peace; now nearly blind.

1902. Prize again divided—One part went to Elie Ducommen, secretary of the International Peace Bureau of Berne, a veteran worker for peace (the Bureau of Berne, which is the international center of the Pacifiques of the World, issues a monthly bulletin); Ducommen is between seventy and eighty years of age. The other went to Dr. Gobat, secretary of the International Parliamentary Conference.

1903. W. R. Cremer, M. P. for Hoxton in the House of Commons, an old Radical working man who originated the International Parliamentary Conference, and is its English secretary; president of the Arbitration League; he thrice visited America to promote our Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty; is over seventy; he devoted the bulk of his prize to endowing his Arbitration League.

1904. The Institute of International Law, a small body of international lawyers, who meet once a year to discuss the improvement of international law.

Since the separation of Norway and Sweden, arrangements for awarding the prizes have been divided between the two countries. Norway awards the peace prize.



## THE C. L. S. C. COURSE FOR 1906-7

The New English Year in the C. L. S. C. offers opportunity for new points of view of a subject always of inexhaustible interest. It will be worth while at the beginning of the course to survey briefly the great political movements which have given England her right to the title "Imperial." Much of her great literature and the significant features of her social life can be appreciated only as we remind ourselves of the world problems which she has been facing ever since the days of the Spanish Armada. Professor C. F. Lavell whose series of articles in THE CHAU-

TAUQUAN is to give us this background of Imperial England, has already proved to C. L. S. C. readers his skill as a teacher and his nine studies will be eagerly welcomed.

Most significant also is the growth of those peculiar national traits which have made England a world empire. English methods of government are quite different from those of America and the "royal prerogative" is to us an unknown quantity. The story of the evolution of the English Parliament showing the origin of time honored customs still punctiliously observed and also the fashion in which the Anglo-Saxon has thrown off encumbrances not to be tolerated, is a chapter of history particularly worth while. Professor Moran whose book "The English Government" we are to study, has a happy fashion of illustrating his points very vividly and the "Personnel of the Commons" and the "Proposed Reform of the House of Lords" are likely to become live questions for all of us.

For the best part of the year, we shall each month try to deepen our acquaintance with England's greatest genius—Shakespeare. Professor Sherman in his admirable volume "What Is Shakespeare?" reminds us that "to be educated is to be provided for living by acquaintance with the best life of the past and this is available nowhere but in the thoughts and experiences that great men have bequeathed to us." This he proposes to help us to secure by close acquaintance with the thoughts of Shakespeare himself. We shall study a few plays carefully under the wise leadership of a skilled teacher.

That we may fully appreciate "Imperial England" as we view it historically, the course will also include "Literary Leaders of Modern England," by W. J.

Dawson, a most delightful book making very real the thought and influence of five great men of modern times—Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, and Ruskin. Other aspects of the life of modern England—scientific, educational, artistic, social and religious will be brought out by a series of very discriminating "Character Sketches of Eminent Englishmen" to be published in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. And supplementing and illuminating all the rest will be a charming and restful imaginary trip through the western counties of England from the Lake District to Land's End. No region of England is richer in associations legendary, historical, and literary than this beautiful and varied stretch of country. Every step will be a delight to the tourist.

One other element of the course must not be passed over. President H. C. King's "Rational Living" is a book that will set individuals and Circles thinking. If it leads also to the rational living which it sets forth it will prove one of the most fruitful books of the course.



#### THE ANNUAL CERTIFICATE FOR THIS YEAR

The new annual certificate for the current classical year will reproduce Rossetti's famous picture, "Dante's Dream." Every member who has read the course for this year is entitled to this beautiful certificate which will not only be a work of art but a pleasant reminder of the year's work. In the membership book will be found a form of application which may be filled out and sent to the Chautauqua Office. The certificate is now ready and will be mailed at once upon receipt of the application.

## C. L. S. C. Round Table

## OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS

## C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

*"We Study the Word and the Works of God."*      *"Let us keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."*  
*"Never be Discouraged."*

## C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday  
after first Tuesday.ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday  
after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR  
JUNE

MAY 26-JUNE 2.

In The CHAUTAUQUAN: Myths and Myth-Makers of the Mediterranean; Greek Coins; Recent Discoveries in Crete.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR CLOSING PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR

1.—The Mediterranean Trip: Professor Garrison's article gives an excellent survey of the associations of this region. A large wall map of the Mediterranean might be prepared in outline and sections of the journey assigned to different members who should relate the myths associated with the various localities.

2.—Greek Coins: The illustrations of Greek coins in the current CHAUTAUQUAN might be cut out and each member be asked to identify them, stating what they represent and in what their special value consists. The illustrations could be numbered and the answers written on sheets numbered to correspond.

3.—Exhibition of pictures of twenty-five works of Greek Art chosen by the Circle on historic and artistic grounds as those they would select for an art museum.

4.—Reading: Lake Nemi and the Galleys of the Cæsars (see "Library Shelf" in current magazine).

5.—Tableaux from Greek Literature: A series of scenes selected from Greek Mythology would make very effective tableaux—Orpheus, Eurydice and Hermes; Plato and Persephone; Ariadne and Theseus, etc. Reference to any good mythology will suggest a large number of excellent subjects.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON  
MAY READINGS

1. Eumenes II, 197-159 B. C., Macedonian Period. 2. 350-30 B. C., approximately, Macedonian Period. 3. The porticos and colonnade of the exterior are of the Corinthian order. 4. The Boston Public Library. 5. (1) Olympia, (2) Louvre, (3) Acropolis Museum, Athens, (4) National Museum, Athens, (5) Louvre, (6) Constantinople, (7) Ethnographical Museum, Berlin, (8) British Museum.

## NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

"I hate to think that this is our last meeting for the year," remarked a delegate from Maryland as the members of the Round Table settled into their places, "but even if it must come to an end I've got a great deal out of the year's reading. I keep thinking of Matthew Arnold's remark about Sophocles,—'he saw life steadily and saw it whole.' I'm certain that this year has steadied my vision a good deal. Things fit into their places as they never did before. Perhaps it's because I'm a year older and approaching the 'years that bring the philosophic mind.' At all events life looks different I'm sure of that." "The youthful appearance of our delegate," laughed Pendragon, "seems to belie her theory of 'years' so I think we shall all agree that the 'Classical Year' is responsible

for her new state of mind. Certainly whatever the cause, we may congratulate her upon the result. Every year ought to see more and more of us reaching that much to be desired condition and this quotation from Arnold will be a good one to carry away as embodying the spirit of our Classical Year. The Ivy Circle of Arlington, New Jersey," continued Pendragon as he looked over some reports, "seems to have had an early spring meeting in February with a talk by a local botanist on 'Trees of Arlington' and incidentally about the wild flowers of the region. This reminds me of the very practical little book by F. Schuyler Mathews, 'Handbook of American Wild Flowers,' a notice of which you will find elsewhere. It is just the thing for people who want

to make friends with the flowers. Every other one of its five hundred and thirty-five pages is illustrated and you can hardly find a more companionable little volume."



"Will somebody help us out of our quandary?" inquired a member from Russell, Alabama. "In our Circle we have a critic. Often we are in doubt or have a difference of opinion concerning some criticism. Please tell us of a good reference book that would be an authority on grammar and precision in English. I don't know whether such a book would contain proper pronunciation also. But you will understand what I mean." "Let me suggest," responded a high school teacher, "a book that we use in our classes. I think it will meet most of your difficulties. It is 'Composition and Rhetoric,' by Herrick & Damon, published by Scott, Foresman & Co. of Chicago. It is a recent book, simple and practical. There are other good and recent books on the subject by Newcomer and by Thorndike, but if you haven't access to any of these, send for the book I have mentioned and I think you'll find it just the thing. Of course for pronunciation a recent edition of a good dictionary is quite indispensable. Laird & Lee of Chicago publish an excellent 'High School and Collegiate' edition of Webster's Dictionary for a dollar and a half."



The delegate from the Edelweiss Circle of Mt. Vernon, New York, Mr. Hickok was next asked to report. "We have two Circles, as you perhaps know," he replied, "and before I speak of ours I want to mention a capital program carried out by the 'Outlook' circle on 'Modern Italy.' They invited one of the Williamsbridge pastors who is particularly interested in Modern Italy to give a talk on the subject, and this with the discussions and papers by members of the Circle made the whole period of Italy's struggle for freedom remarkably vivid. Our Edelweiss Circle has also made good use of outside talent and we find that it brings us many fresh points of view and helps us to appreciate the talent in our own city. At one of our March meetings when we finished up the Reading Journey in China, one of our most reliable surveyors prepared an excellent map of the Coast provinces of China. We put the Circle through a pretty stiff quiz and after they had acquitted themselves well Mrs. Miles one of our members conducted the map review in very realistic fashion. Then we left the Orient with its slow evolution and

went back to Classical Countries for the message of the Occident. The transition was impressive. One of our well known city architects, Mr. Chatfield, gave us an illustrated talk on Greek architecture bringing out especially points upon which we wanted more light and his expert knowledge of the subject was very illuminating. We also adopted a new plan for reviewing the Greek lyric poets by means of a game arranged on the plan of 'authors.' The cards contained quotations from the authors and speedily put us on very friendly terms with them."



"These clippings from the Newburg, New York, *Daily News*," said Pendragon, "show how the 'Trinity Circle' of that town is also utilizing its local talent. Mr. Scott of the Newburg Academy has been giving a series of superbly illustrated lectures on Greek Art. The lantern slides are furnished by the State Library and are of the very finest quality. The lectures were given in the parlors of Trinity Church and were thrown open to the public including the school children. This it seems to me is peculiarly the work for our Circles to undertake for it always requires some initiative to awaken the public to opportunities which are really within their reach and Chautauquans whose attention is being turned to these subjects are well fitted to take the lead."



"I presume we seem quite remote from our Eastern fellow members," said the Carthage, Missouri, delegate, who was the next to report, "but down here in the corner of Missouri we believe in Chautauqua so heartily that our five Circles have recently formed a Union, for you know our town has supported a Chautauqua Assembly for many years and we have always assumed certain responsibilities in connection with it. You'll be interested I think in the social event with which we inaugurated the Carthage Union. We met in a large private house which gave the gathering a certain informal character although we had a hundred guests. Our mistress of ceremonies, Miss Vesta Wood, introduced the leading features of the program in very humorous fashion. The 'Local C. L. S. C.' our oldest Circle had charge of a burlesque of a Greek wedding ceremony. Their ideas of Greek dress became very much enlightened as they fabricated their chitons and attempted to follow out Greek ideals consistently, but as our presiding genius said, 'They possessed a natural grace and dignity fitting and proper for their rôle, being

## C. L. S. C. Round Table

romantic also and capable of appreciating the Greek temperament.' The wedding went off very successfully and in the Symposium which followed, Aristophanes very appropriately discoursed upon Love. This episode closed with a tableau of the Three Fates appropriately rendered. To the members of the Piatt Circle was assigned the Japanese tea party. The 'Piatts' as our leader suggested were naturally of a frivolous turn of mind and carried out their part with a spirit which left nothing to be desired. They kotowed with pleasing grace and manipulated their chop sticks as if to the manner born."



"We have not yet risen to the dignity of a Union here in Muskogee, Indian Territory," commented a neighbor of the Carthage delegate, "but our Circle which numbers twenty-five is always full and with a waiting list ready to draw from. Some of our members are real 'F. F. V's' for they are of Indian stock, and we immigrants from the North have to look well to our laurels to hold our own with them. We also have utilized the idea of a Japanese tea to promote sociability but of course on a more modest scale than our Missouri friends. Let me also mention the fine Circle of fourteen members at Enid in Oklahoma. One of the '06 readers in that Circle said to me not long since, 'I feel that I owe much to the C. L. S. C. and intend to continue after I graduate for I am sure I cannot do much without its quickening and broadening influence.'

"Don't leave Missouri without letting us report please," put in a St. Louis Circle delegate. "Ours is the Christ Church Cathedral Circle. We are almost all engaged in business but we meet twice a month at the Chapter House for we are a department of the Young Women's Club. We have a tiptop circle of twenty-five and in spite of our busy lives have done some hard sudy. We have had already a fine illustrated lecture on Venice by Professor Snow of Washington University and an informal talk on China and Japan by a 'medical' missionary and before the year is over expect to secure some scholarly people to help us with Dante and Greek Art so you see we are really getting a good deal of the college atmosphere."



"I'm a lone reader," remarked a Pennsylvania member, "so I have to make my own college atmosphere and really it isn't so difficult as you might think. I used to have nightmares at the thought of having my husband and children outgrow me. But I've

escaped that now for there never was such a movement as Chautauqua. I've been reading 'The Marble Faun' and 'Romola' this winter for the first time. How much more 'The Marble Faun' means after you have studied Greek Art. I have a Greek and Italian Corner which is a great source of pleasure both to myself and my friends. I belong to the Tennyson Class of 1908 so first I have a good Elson print of Tennyson and every time I look at him I think of our class motto: 'To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.' On the Italian side of my corner is a magnificent photograph of the head of Michael Angelo's 'David.' Next a little Venetian scene; then a soft carbon photograph of Botticelli's 'Madonna Magnificat.' Below this a little colored scene of morning on Lake Como and a small copy of Guido Reni's 'Aurora.' On the Greek side high over all hangs the Parthenon and beneath it side by side the Hermes of Praxiteles and the Venus of Milo and on a panel at the end of the alcove quite by itself a plaster cast of Nike tying her sandal. Then in order to keep the pleasure loving Greeks straight and to insure against undue levity in general, Savonarola is placed in the center of the entire group."



"I always feel rebuked," said a Des Moines delegate, "when I see how much the isolated members get out of their books and pictures, for we people in the cities find it hard not to scatter our energies. All the time the Pennsylvania member was talking I kept thinking of Emerson's remark, 'that is the great happiness of life—to add to our high acquaintances.' Our Chautauqua League took a somewhat daring step this spring and gave a rendering of the Greek play of Alcestis. Those of us who took part in the play got a great deal out of it, of course, for we had to put ourselves into the classic atmosphere as much as possible. The play was given under the direction of Miss Will of our School of Expression and while we did not attempt to do it on a grand scale we feel that it was well interpreted and was a distinct addition to our year's classical studies. A Chautauqua event which was of a more social character was the reception given by our Society of the Hall in the Grove at the home of Mrs. Shipley to the legislative ladies sojourning in our city, and all Chautauquans. We had a charming musical program."

A Norwalk, Ohio, member here asked permission to announce the formation of a new S. H. G. in their town. "We have twenty-five

at present and more to come. Some of the members of '82 are among the most enthusiastic among us. I must add that the Gleaners, our undergraduate circle, have had a fine year. We studied with great care the Chautauqua Series of one hundred Italian Pictures illustrating Mr. Lavell's book and then turned them over to our Carnegie Library for the benefit of Clubs and High School students. We have been very greatly attracted to the architectural studies and are planning to get acquainted with the buildings in our own town. Our Valentine party was the great social event of our year and we are still talking about it. We had some fifty guests all told and on this occasion admitted our men friends. The Greek Valentines read at roll call were really very clever and gave the proper classic twist to the exercises. I must mention that we still keep up our custom of buying flower seeds in bulk, putting them up in packages and selling them to school children and others at a penny a package. We give to those not able to buy and not only help the civic improvement work in our town but add a little sum to our treasury each year and so have a fund from which we draw for flowers for our sick members, for pictures, maps, books, etc."

"I might mention in this connection," ventured a member from Benton Harbor, Michigan, "that we recently had an Art Exhibition in our town and our Circle improved the opportunity to secure a reproduction of a fine Dutch painting 'The Mill' and present it to our Third Grade room in the public school. The Turner Exhibit resulted in a number of pictures for the various school rooms but this one was our own special gift to a room which had had no pictures of any sort before."

"Before you get farther away from New York, may we report," queried a New York member. "I think our circle, the Fleur de Lis, is a good illustration of the magnetic qualities of Chautauqua. I tried for a long time to start a circle but without avail and had about given up hope when at a social gathering I unexpectedly discovered several other individual readers all of whom had considered themselves likewise condemned to solitude. Now we have twelve members and meet once a week in rotation. We have no president, but instead a weekly chairman, and we do a surprising amount of reviewing and discussing of side lights and then have a social cup of tea which is the time when the real individuality of our members shines forth. The *bon mots* which thus get into circulation among us are treas-

ured in our club! We really feel that Chautauqua is a kind of sheet anchor to us for it is so easy to be a simple 'drifter' here in New York."



"It seems almost unfair," commented Pendragon as he glanced over a budget of letters and then back at the crowded Round Table, "to leave anybody out at this last meeting. I think we must fall back on an old custom and have very brief reports from a number, just enough to suggest what the Circle stands for." Thus admonished the delegates rose to the situation: Marietta, Georgia, an old Circle merely asked the pleasure of reporting itself as still at work. The Blue Earth, Minnesota, Chautauquans who are graduates and using THE CHAUTAUQUAN only, were rejoicing over the Travel Club programs which they had missed at the beginning of the year. The "Gem of the Mountains" C. L. S. C. of Caldwell, Idaho, feels its responsibility as the first circle to graduate in Idaho and reported that they are planning to have Recognition exercises and extend the interest to other towns. The Kansas City Alumni have held two notable reunions this year and have a very stimulating effect upon the undergraduate circles. A new Circle at West Branch, Iowa, has found especial zest in its Italian Studies in view of the proposed visit of one of its members to Geneva, Switzerland, this summer. At Knoxville, Iowa, the Vincent Circle has resorted to all sorts of ingenious devices for varying its program. The discussion of "what message did Dante give to the world through his Divine Comedy" awakened much enthusiasm and led to considerable research. The Chautauqua Series of Italian pictures, a State Traveling Library and other resources are at their command, and their energy has overflowed sufficiently to start a new circle for the class of 1909. At Kirwin, Kansas, the Circle of nearly twenty-five members in spite of no town library or outside help, made up for it by securing the ministers and teachers of the town, and have discussed the Spirit of the Orient and other topics with keen interest. Warsaw, Indiana, Santa Clara, California, Middletown, N. Y., East Orange, N. J., Providence, R. I., Mobile, Alabama, and West Plains, Mo., all made commendable reports and the Kokomo, Indiana, Chautauquans described a unique Chinese entertainment which they had enjoyed when actual specimens of Chinese music formed part of the program as a side light to the more weighty discussions of Confucianism and kindred subjects.

"Our final reports for the year," said Pen-

## C. L. S. C. Round Table

dragon, "are among the most important of all. The first is from the Pierian Circle in the State Prison at Stillwater, Minnesota, frequent accounts of whose meetings published in *The Mirror* show how vigorously these twenty-eight Chautauquans are taking hold of their work. The Secretary's quarterly report for the first of the year which you will all like to examine, shows that the circle presented papers on Current Topics, Biography, Adventure, Journalism, Science, History and Education. Many of these are published in *The Mirror* so these Chautauquans are helping to mold the ideals of their little community. *The Mirror* for February 1, contains a report of a stirring debate on 'Resolved that war has been beneficial to civilization and that it is necessary,' and this was followed by a paper on 'Universal Peace Analyzed' so it is evident that very live questions are being discussed at the sessions of the Pierian Circle. The program of one of the March meetings considered by the Circle as one of the best of their recent sessions, is as follows:

Class Report—"Professor and Student" ..... Member of class F  
 Special Report—"The Folly of the Insurance Investigation" ..... Secretary  
 Class Report—"An Appreciation of Anglo-Saxon Virtues" ... Member of class B  
 Class Report—"The Public School" ..... Member of class D  
 Critic's Report ..... Member of class D

"I regret that the report of the semi-annual meeting held early in April, necessarily must be too late to present here, but we can imagine from the excellent addresses made by the officers of the Circle in previous years that this meeting will not be inferior in interest. I am sure that every member of the Round Table extends congratulations to this steadfast Circle which has carried on the best traditions of the Pierian Circle for sixteen years and shows no waning of its influence.

"Now you will be interested in this letter from Rev. J. J. Ross of South Africa containing the first detailed report of the really notable assembly held at Kestell last November:

"It is long since you heard from me. This has not been lack of interest, but I have been very busy of late. I know you would like to know how we fared at our first C. L. S. C. Assembly at Kestell. I am glad to be able to say that the assembly was a splendid success. Kestell is a new Township, just lately been laid out for a town. There are as yet only a few

houses. We acquired a large tent seating about 600 persons. We erected a platform at one end for the speakers. The C. L. S. C. mottoes, translated into Dutch were hanging conspicuously above the platform. A choir of young people took its seat on the platform and treated all the gatherings with good singing. This choir deserved special mention, as the members were all young people living in the country and some far apart. Young ladies belonging to it had to ride long distances on horseback, in order to come together on certain central farms for practising. People were arriving the day the assembly was to begin with ox-wagons, carts, others on horse-back, bringing their tents, etc., with them, so that the place got the appearance of a large camp. There were fully 600 people, which means a large gathering for us out here, and if it were not for a severe drought just at that time, and which made it impossible for many farmers to leave the stock, there would have been fully a thousand. The first meeting was in the evening of the 14th of November when a splendid opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Rabie, B. A., from the text in St. Mark, viii:35. The following two days were fully occupied. The lectures were all good, and an excellent spirit was manifested right through the Assembly. The last evening we parted about half past eleven, when we held a conference and the people enjoyed it so much that they could hardly come to a close. We all left Kestell feeling satisfied that we had learned something good, and had spent a most pleasant time together. Reports were read at the assembly when it appeared that we counted one hundred and forty members of the Dutch C. L. S. C., who had read the books prescribed and forty-nine who had answered the questions sent. (We do the same that you do in sending the members review papers). All those who answered did well, that is they answered more than 80 per cent correctly. Several local Circles have been formed in the Orange River Colony and in the Transvaal. The books for this year have been selected and the work is progressing splendidly. Some of our leading men have expressed themselves greatly in favor with the movement and I have not the slightest doubt that the C. L. S. C. now also dressed in a Dutch coat has come not only to stay, but to grow a strong and healthy man, with both hands full of blessings to be scattered amongst our people, many of whom have hitherto been too much neglected."



# SURVEY OF CIVIC BETTERMENT

Conducted by E. G. Routzahn

## Library Extension

More and more, institutional divisions of an artificial, arbitrary nature are being ignored. No longer is a public school merely a building wherein certain accepted lines of instruction are given to a selected portion of the community, with the building and its equipment being sacredly reserved for this work and carefully guarded against the intrusion of other interests and uses.

Likewise the library no longer is a mere place for gathering, reading and circulating books which are but one medium for recording and distributing knowledge. The picture and map and other graphic forms have long since been recognized as helpfully supplementary to books, and in many cases the three have been bound under one cover. But many maps are unwieldy in book form and both maps and pictures are useful at times without an accompanying volume. Hence the modern library is giving much attention and space to maps and still more to photographs, color and half-tone pictures, stereoscopic views, lantern slides, etc. The progress from one step to another has been so logical and so reasonable that little opposition has been aroused.

Not always have people understood the introduction of museum or gallery features. Yet the step from reproduction to the original work of painter or sculptor is not an enormous one. Indeed

the chief argument against pictures and statuary is that they are difficult to file!

Beautiful and accurate reproductions of natural specimens, of the products of industry, or of a town's record of growth are valuable and profitable and convenient for many purposes. But surely no reproduction can so nearly meet all demands of the student or satisfy the interested inquirer as may the original gem, a bit of ore, a specimen of the loom's output, or documents associated with local history. And thus arrives the modern library which gathers, classifies and distributes knowledge in various forms.

The limits to the expansion of the library's services to the community are set by the financial resources, equipment and space, and the social vision of the librarian and the board of directors.

## The Traveling Library

The traveling library consists of a small set of books and magazines put up in a suitable trunk or box for transportation by freight, wagon, or mule back. These libraries are usually sent out by a state library commission or a woman's club. They are of three classes: for towns or neighborhoods altogether lacking in library facilities; for classes or clubs desiring selected material for study work; for smaller public libraries to meet temporary need of books which cannot wisely be purchased.

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The topics covered in this department of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* include the following: "Civics," September; "Education," October; "Household Economics and Pure Food," November; "Civil Service," December; "Legislation," January; "Industrial and Child Labor," February; "Forestry and Tree Planting," March; "Art," April; "Library Extension," May. These topics correspond to the plan for committee organization recommended by the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

## Survey of Civic Betterment

The New York State Library and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission are notable for their admirable traveling library work. The women's clubs of nearly every southern state and of many northern ones as well have sent out many of these traveling collections of books. The records of these libraries contain many glimpses of the comedy and tragedy of life.

Two ideals should be held up by those interested in traveling libraries. With the sending of the first library should begin a carefully considered campaign for making that library a permanent, self-supporting affair.

Another hopeful possibility is that of making every traveling library a civic improvement center. The local custodian is likely to be enough interested to co-operate with the education, the civic improvement and related committees of the state federation of women's clubs. A special traveling library council may be formed of representatives from each of the committees interested in this form of library. This council will find it easily possible to lay plans for the larger usefulness of the traveling libraries.

### Chautauqua Library School

The Chautauqua Library School is one of the many summer schools conducted by the Chautauqua Institution, every year, at Chautauqua, N. Y., for six weeks in July and August. It is now in its sixth year. It is designed for librarians of the smaller libraries and library assistants who cannot leave their work for more extended courses. Its aim, says *Public Libraries*, is to give a general understanding of modern methods and ideals, and as much instruction in technical methods as the six weeks' course permits. The school is under the direction of Melvil Dewey. Miss M. E. Hazelton of Jamestown, N. Y., has been resident director from the beginning, assisted

in the work of instruction by a staff of experienced teachers. The longest courses are cataloging, classification, and reference work. Lectures on bookbinding, book ordering, and relation of the library to schools and clubs, and other topics are included in the course. The school is visited every year by several prominent librarians. Among these are, regularly, W. R. Eastman, state inspector of libraries, and A. L. Peck of Gloversville, and, frequently, H. L. Elmendorf of the Buffalo public library, and Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*. All these visitors lecture on topics on which they are specially qualified to speak with authority. In addition to these, the school is often favored by the professors in the other Chautauqua schools, with lectures on phases of their subjects which bring them into touch with library work.

The work is arduous because of the amount to be covered in a short time, and requires at least forty hours recitation and study each week. The students have opportunity for laboratory work in model libraries in the vicinity, and of using traveling libraries of more than one thousand selected books sent by the State library for the use of the Chautauqua instructors.

The beautiful and healthful location and the opportunity of attending the many concerts, general lectures, and other entertainments free to all students of the Chautauqua Institution, are added advantages of the Chautauqua schools.

### The Traveling Library

In Wisconsin traveling libraries are circulated in addition to those sent out by the women's clubs:

By State Library Commission .....	186
In county systems supported by tax .....	77
In county systems supported by individuals .....	87

350

In Wisconsin it is found that the traveling "libraries will probably endure from

seven to eight years' service, and many of the books can then be given to small libraries for further service. . . . When one considers that these libraries cost but \$50 each and that they go to isolated communities where the books are not only read, but talked over, again and again, and often change the whole current of the neighborhood thought and talk, it is apparent that few means of education can do so much for better citizenship in proportion to their cost.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission traveling libraries "are sent to the farming communities and to villages too small to support public libraries; to larger villages and towns for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of local libraries; to villages and towns already maintaining public libraries, but whose book funds are insufficient for the frequent purchases of books necessary to sustain public interest; to study clubs not having access to public libraries offering adequate service; and to public libraries with large numbers of German patrons German libraries are sent."

"The beautiful rests on the foundations of the necessary."—*Emerson*.

Social propaganda by means of exhibitions is an approved practice, but the lack of coöperation between cities has largely lessened the usefulness of collections of illustrative material exhibited from time to time. The crusaders against the "great white plague," tuberculosis, have taken an advance step. The American Tuberculosis Exhibition organized in New York last November has since been shown in Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee, and may go farther. The management at Indianapolis was shared by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Board of Health and Public Charities, and the Indiana State Board of Health. The Chi-

cago exhibition was held at the Municipal Museum under the auspices of local, state and national bodies.

It is the heroic and dramatic in even the nickel novel which fascinates the average boy, and not the vulgar and sensational—that he loves the best and not the worst, urges Miss Caroline Burnite.

The best reading for the largest number, at the least cost.

"Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, who has been librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library of Jamestown, N. Y., has resigned her position there," reports *Public Libraries*, "to become chief of the instructional department of the Wisconsin Library Commission." Miss Hazeltine is well known as resident director of the Chautauqua Summer Library School.

Prompted by the example of political campaign committees in using the advertising pages of leading magazines the past month has been notable for the widely published prophecy that "Niagara Falls will be destroyed unless"——. This qualified prophecy, as made on page 98 of the March CHAUTAUQUAN, was repeated in the advertising columns of *The Outlook*, *Colliers*, *Review of Reviews*, *American Magazine*, *Everybody's*, *Leslie's Weekly*, *World's Work*, *Public Opinion*, *McClure's* etc. Not only was the space freely contributed but the various publishers met the expense of paper and printing which in most cases was no inconsiderable sum. It is to be feared that even when this paragraph is read there will continue to be need for appeals to congressmen to save Niagara!

### Helps and Hints

"It is after all, not the few great libraries, but the thousand small, that may do most for the people."

"To meet the demands of the children's room a book must have quality, that is, character, atmosphere, be childlike in its interests,

## Survey of Civic Betterment

imaginative and humorous, which last often, to the smallest child, means the grotesque."—*Public Libraries*.

The duties of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission are "to give advice and counsel to free libraries in the state, and to all communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloging and other details of library management."

The Traverse City, Michigan, public library extends circulation privileges to the summer resorts scattered for many miles about Grand Traverse Bay.

"It must be provided with many books, and often with many copies of the same book, which is quite as necessary a thing to do as to provide many microscopes for students of biology and many balances for students of chemistry. And it must have a generous appropriation for its maintenance, which means that the total sum annually available for school supplies ought to be apportioned about equally between library and laboratories. It is a matter of the barest justice that as much money should be spent upon books as upon biological supplies and chemical glassware and reagents. We believe that the most important thing now to be done for the improvement of our secondary education is to develop the humanistic studies upon the lines here suggested, literature and history, and to make of the library the chief center of the school's activity."—*Dial*.

"I am sure there is no branch of intellectual activity that requires so comprehensive a view of life and knowledge as librarianship. There is no position from which so much information and intelligent and sympathetic direction is reasonably expected as in librarianship.

"There are few institutions in which the real efficiency of the institution is so dependent upon the cultural attainments of directors and employees as is a library. If every patient who goes to the physician had already diagnosed his case and fully understood his condition and could name the remedy, then the drug clerk could easily be substituted for the physician, but it is not so, and the physician with the best possible preparation, not alone specific and professional but in general information and culture, is needed."—*W. E. Henry*.

"Learning to be a librarian means to too many persons learning how to care for books. That is only a part of it. He who knows how to care for books will be a better librarian than one who knows nothing of the principles of library economy. The mechanic who makes an engine, who knows the place, purpose, and use of every part of it, but who is not in sympathy with either management or public, could no doubt take a train to its destination in safety. But the engineer who in addition to his mechanical knowledge has a sympathy for the traveling public, who appreciates what a grat-

ing, rasping wheel may inflict on his passengers, who wishes them to arrive safely, promptly and comfortably at their destination and bends all his energies to that end, comes nearer being a desirable man than the one who is only skilled in mechanics, caring little or nothing for the personal element in his work. The same thing is eminently true in library work."—*Mary E. Ahern*.

### Coordination with the Schools

It has been most clearly demonstrated that the lines of work of both library and school intimately interlace during the years of formal instruction, and that the library is prepared to develop and carry out later on the ideals of the school, and thus become a true "people's university."—*Resolutions adopted by California Library Association*.

"Somewhere in the school curriculum should be a place where instruction is given in the use of a library. To know how and where to get information when it is needed is quite as important a part of education as the storing up of unrelated facts."—*Public Libraries*.

"If the architects in the designing of city houses would construct the window sills in such manner that they could be used as flower boxes; if, in their specifications, they would provide for the required openings to be left in the concrete at the bottom of houses for the reception of vines, and if they would provide for the required openings to be left in the sidewalks for the reception of shade trees; and if they would further provide that these openings be properly filled with vines, trees, etc., New York would soon take on a new aspect."—*Report of Municipal Art Society of New York*.

### Civic Progress Programs

#### LIBRARY EXTENSION

##### I

Paper: The Increasing Scope of the Library's Services to the Community.

Report: By a Committee on Local Library Facilities and Needs.

Book Reviews: Hints to Small Libraries, M. W. Plummer; The Library Primer, J. C. Dana.

Application: What Shall be Done About It? Is there any gain in talking about libraries unless we are led to do something?

##### II

Paper: Professional Equipment for Library Service.

Report: By a Committee on the Coördination of Local Library, Gallery and Museum Resources with the Schools.

Paper: The Traveling Library as a Civic Improvement Center.

Correlation: The Relation of the Library to the various Civic Progress Programs.

Paper or Symposium: Sources of Information Concerning Libraries and the Library Movement.

## III

Retrospective: What Evidences are there of Civic Progress during the past year? What has hindered?

After a brief consideration of the topic the queries which follow can be read slowly. Answers may be volunteered, though the mere reading of the questions may spur to better service in the future.

Are editors becoming interested, and is there increasing attention being given to civic topics?

Have outside organizations—associations, clubs, classes, etc.—taken up any Civic Progress topic?

Is there evidence that folks are talking more about civic betterment?

Are more civic and educational books being taken from the public library.

Have the bookseller and the newsdealer noticed interest in civic topics?

Is there any change in the attitude or the activities of city officials?

Has there been any real study of local conditions?

Has any one taken steps toward formulating a civic policy or program?

Has your club taken advantage of the opportunity, accepted the responsibility, and brought representative local civic workers into some form of coöperation?

Have any public school teachers been led to see their unequalled opportunity?

Are there other evidences of results, or signs of progress?

Perspective: What May Be Said of Present Conditions and Existing Activities in This Community? What is the Standing of the Local Leaders? What Elements of Strength and of Weakness May Be Noted?

Prospective: What Ought to Be Done? What Can Be Done? What Will Be Done? Who Will Do It? Assign one or other of the nine Civic Progress topics to each member who will endeavor to prophecy practicable and probable possibilities.

Optimistic: A Message of Hope Founded Upon Faith in the Ultimate Triumph of Right and a Belief in the effectiveness of Right Things Done Wisely.

## Partial Bibliography

## LIBRARY EXTENSION: GENERAL REFERENCES

See libraries, museums, etc., in Readers' Guide, Cumulative Index, Bibliography of City Conditions, etc.

See files of *Public Libraries* and *Library Journal*.

See publications of state libraries, state library commissions, library clubs, etc.

See American Library Association Handbook.

See publications of American Library Association.

See catalogues of library schools.

Program suggested for Nine Sessions of Study, John Thompson, CHAUTAUQUAN, June, '04, 39:395-6.

Hints to Small Libraries, M. W. Plummer.

Library Primer, J. C. Dana.

Primer of Library Practice for Junior As-

sistants, G. E. Roebuck and W. B. Thorne (English).

Educational Force of a Public Library, M. E. Ahern, CHAUTAUQUAN, Aug., '03, 37:487-90.

## EXTENSION OF THE LIBRARY SERVICE

Libraries as Culture Centers, *Spectator, Outlook*, Aug. 5, '05, 80:859-61.

Modern Library Work; its aims and its achievements, E. C. Richardson, *Dial*, Feb. 1, '05, 38:73-6.

Legislative Librarian and His Work in Wisconsin, *Outlook*, Feb. 18, '05, 79:415-6.

One Way to Get Sane Legislation, J. R. Commons, *Review of Reviews*, Feb. 18, '05, 79:415-6.

Legislative Clearing-house, *Nation*, Dec. 14, 1905, Jan. 8:478.

Library Work for the Blind, E. E. Allen, *Charities*, Feb. 3, '06, 15: 641-5.

Library's Work with Children, A. B. Maltby, *Outlook*, Feb. 17, '06, 82:360-4.

Work of a Modern Public Library, H. L. Elmendorf, *Review of Reviews*, June, '04, 29: 702-8.

Social Centers for Railroad men, F. C. Bray, CHAUTAUQUAN, June, '04, 39:364-7.

Notes from the Art Section of a Library, C. A. Cutter.

## LIBRARY EXPANSION

Carnegie Libraries, Number and Cost, *World Today*, Feb. '05, 8:134-5.

Carnegie's Library Benefactions, *Current Literature*, Feb., '05, 38:99-100.

Library Statistics, *Harpers' Weekly*, June 10, '05, 49:821.

Libraries for Everybody, H. Putnam, *World's Work*, July, 1905, 10:63-73.

How Chautauqua Circles Have Promoted Public Libraries, K. F. Kimball, CHAUTAUQUAN, May, '01, '02, '03, '04, and Sept., '05: Vols. 33, 35, 37, 39, 42.

## EQUIPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Library Schools, *Public Libraries*, March, '06, 11:116-131.

Scholarship for the Trained Librarian, M. E. Henry, March, '06, 11:116-131.

Letters from Librarians Who Have Been in the Schools, March, '06, 11:137-43.

Public Libraries: Their Need of Expert Counsel, H. Putnam, *Independent*, Dec. 17, '03, 55:2981-4.

## LIBRARY AND SCHOOL

Library as an Educational Factor, M. E. Ahern, *Elementary School Teacher*, Jan. '05, 5:278-84.

Library Center of the Schools, F. O. Carpenter, *Education*, 26:110-4.

Coöperation Between Libraries and Schools, H. E. Peet, *Elementary School Teacher*, Feb., '06, 6:310-7.

Library in the School, *Dial*, Feb. 1, '06, 40: 73-5.

## LIBRARY AND CHILDREN

Childrens' Room in the Public Library, M. E. Hazeltine, CHAUTAUQUAN, June, '04, 39:374-80.

## TRAVELING LIBRARY

How the Library Travels to the Country Family, M. Lowe, *Education*, Sept., '04, 25: 45-9.

## Survey of Civic Betterment

Growth of Traveling Libraries, H. E. Haines, *World's Work*, Sept., '04, 8:5231-4.  
 Traveling Libraries, F. A. Hutchins.  
 Traveling Libraries as a Civilizing Force, J. M. Good, *CHAUTAUQUAN*, Oct., '02, 36:65.

### ORGANIZATIONS

American Library Association, P. O. Wyer, Jr., secretary, State Library, Albany, N. Y.  
 A. L. A. Publishing Board, Nina E. Browne, secretary, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston.

Catalog Section, A. L. A., Miss Theresa Hitchler, chairman, Public Library, Brooklyn.

College and Reference Section, A. L. A., J. T. Gerould, chairman, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Library Work with Children, Mrs. Arabelle H. Jackson, chairman, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Trustees Section, W. T. Porter, chairman, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

National Association of State Librarians, Minnie M. Oakley, Madison, Wis.

League of Library Commissions, Alice S. Tyler, Des Moines, Iowa.

American Library Institute (in process of organization).

National Educational Association, Library Section, Miss Mary E. Ahern, secretary, *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

State Library Commissions for the leading states.

State Library Associations.

Local and district Library Clubs.

### PERIODICALS

Public Libraries, 156 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Library Journal, 298 Broadway, New York.

Bulletins issued by local and state libraries and state commissions.

### LIBRARY SCHOOLS

New York State Library School, Albany.  
 Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn.  
 University of Illinois' Library School, Champaign.

Drexel Institute Library School, Philadelphia.

Simmons College Library Training Course, Boston.

Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland.

Southern Library School, Atlanta.

Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh.

Summer schools: Chautauqua, New York; Indiana Public Library Commission; New York State Library, Albany; and the universities of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Extension Committee, Mrs. Charles S. Morris, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Library, Berlin, Wis.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

For any information concerning any type of library address Miss Mary E. Ahern, Editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

Inquiries may also be addressed to American Library Association. See list for address.

Bureau of Civic Coöperation, E. G. Routzahn, 5711 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago.

State library, library commission or library association of your state.

Library committee of the General Federation Women's Clubs and of the several state federations.

The next convention of the American Library Association will be held at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, June 29, 1906.

## School Clubs

All the advantages with none of the disadvantages of a club are possible through the plans offered by *Boys and Girls*, published at Ithaca, New York, as the organ of Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs and Junior Citizens' Leagues.

The Junior Naturalists all unconsciously agree with Prof. L. H. Bailey that nature study is a "point of view" and not a course of study. Under the leadership of "Uncle John" W. Spencer the Naturalists are having interest awakened, observation quickened, and appreciation cultivated for the great services rendered mankind by nature and nature's multitude of little helpers.

Without taking up the burden of much scientific knowledge which may better be secured in later years, the boys and girls are becoming sympathetic and alert observers of the simple yet marvelous things of the great outdoor world with which even the child of the crowded city may become familiar. Indeed one of the beauties of the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist plan is that the teacher need not go far afield to laboriously gather specimens from woods or field which must be unfamiliar and exotic in the eyes of the child. Leading the child to the recognition of nature's representatives about the home and school and along the streets of the city is one of the hopeful achievements credited to "Uncle John's" plans.

Civics in the elementary school bears much the same relation to civil government that nature study holds to elementary science. The Junior Citizens' League or Club of some other name seeks to do for the city in which the child lives what

the Junior Naturalist Club does for the natural world. The citizens are interested in the functions of government rather than its machinery. The services rendered by the city, state and nation, with the reciprocal responsibilities of citizenship afford material of fascinating interest. Probably the most effective nature study and civics will be conceived chiefly with the material to be found within the child's own world—the home, the school, the place where father works, and the streets connecting these three. The post office is interesting because of the postman who serves the neighborhood and the letters he carries and the trip to the country made possible by his kind offices.

A school room may have either the Naturalists or the Citizens or both. Better start without a constitution or by-laws, evolving these sometimes awkward and hampering documents as the need may arise. All occupants of the school room are members of the club. Officers and committees are elected or appointed so that every member shares in the honors and bears a part of the responsibilities. Whenever the teacher and the club agree that a change is desirable new officers and committee members can be selected. The meetings can be given a quarter or a half hour Friday afternoon, or can be held after school where the management is unfriendly. If both clubs are desired the meetings can alternate week by week. The programs may include talks, essays, readings, recitations, debates, the answering of questions given in *Boys and Girls*, the reading of letters to be sent to Uncle John, reports from committees, plans for work, etc. One committee may tell how to make bird houses or window boxes, another may plan an exhibition of houses or boxes made by the members, a committee may tell what to do for a vacant lot or how to help by not throwing anything on the street, while another may make a civic bulletin board upon which may be posted interesting clippings gath-

ered by another committee. For debate purposes the need of paying taxes may prove a "liver" subject even than the relative destructive powers of fire and water or the generalship of Grant and Lee—and many a boys' debating society has discussed these and far more useless topics!

Between meetings the club members will be searching the pages of companion volumes—books of true stories from long ago to now—the city, and the outdoor world.

Then a portion of their language or English periods will be given to writing letters to "Uncle John" and to the "Mayor" telling of the discoveries they have made and the questions which remain unanswered. *In a number of instances the writing of these letters has been eagerly accepted as such.* Probably the interest is not lessened by the fact that the letters are to be mailed, either by the individual members or the entire room, in one envelope, one set going to Ithaca, the other to Chicago.

Thus we find ready at hand a fresh aid in the English work, letter-writing, public speaking, parliamentary practice, handling committees, nature study, civics, spelling, penmanship, and some valuable work which is not mentioned in detail including history, geography, arithmetic, etc. And all of this without adding to the school program or making an actual increase of detail for the teacher. Thus will be realized a "training in citizenship" of much promise.

### The Teacher and the Club

One teacher sent to Uncle John the following testimony to the value of children's clubs in the school room:

The good points are so many that if I were to enumerate them all, those unfamiliar with the work may think that I am advocating a panacea for all school-room problems. The one benefit above all others that I could not afford to lose is the help I get in my classes in English.

## Survey of Civic Betterment

Children like to talk and really they are fond of writing if they are led up to a point where they have something they very much wish to say, and have someone to whom they wish to say it.

I am often quite shaky about my knowledge of common things that I ought to know and perhaps do know in a way. When I reach such periods, I suggest that each pupil write to Uncle John for information. I work each member of the club up to his best endeavors in showing Uncle John as perfect a letter as possible in every detail. Our appeals bring us the necessary information from you, or if not we are put in a path that leads us to find out for ourselves.

I never coax any of my pupils to become a member of the club. Rather I put the opportunity of membership as a privilege. To be up before the club on investigation for unbecoming conduct, and subject to a vote of censure is a very serious situation for the accused. In my club it is thought a disgrace to be debarred from writing to Uncle John.

Really, I do not know that I could teach without a club.

A rural school teacher tells how she "abolished tardiness" by means of a club. The teacher "announced that each morning ten minutes would be given to a club meeting directly after roll. You may wonder how I made discussion and conference to be attractive to the members. That was the least of my troubles. All children—even those we call dull ones—are investigators. Their observations may often appear trivial to adult minds but not so to them."

Another tells Uncle John that his nephews and nieces in the Seekers' Junior Naturalist Club have been passing through a very exciting time. "The event was the trial of one of its members for 'conduct unbecoming a gentleman.' I assure you the affair was taken very seriously."

A few days ago the club took a field excursion, and one boy thought it cunning to act the rowdy and made himself quite offensive to all the club members, particularly the girls. Complaint was made to me with the request that I inflict some

punishment. I suggested that the accused be brought before the club for trial.

The offending lad comes from a home where money is freely spent, but the home influences are not of the sweetest and most benign. By a free use of candy and similar aids he had gathered something of a following among his school companions. I at one time feared that I had made a mistake in my method of punishment.

The president of the club is a serious minded lad and he quickly suppressed any flippancy on the part of the culprit's friends during the trial. When the evidence of misdeeds had been presented, and the indignant opinions of members expressed, the culprit weakened.

Just before the club was to take a vote of censure he asked if he could apologize and be considered in good standing. A motion was made that an apology be accepted and the charge dismissed. One boy said he would like to see how good an "apologizer" the offender was before voting on the question.

The charges as formulated by a committee called the offense, "Trying to be a Smart Alec." We have had no trouble with "Smart Aleckism" since.

My teaching is among the bread winning class of this city, and elections and mock courts mean more to my children than do birthday parties to the young people who come out of the homes up on the avenue.

I have no dunceblock for bad boys and girls, but instead I suspend such from the privileges of the club. A suspended member cannot vote. Disfranchisement is more effective than corporal punishment.

### THE CLUB MEMBER'S OPINION

I am a little girl ten years old. I will be eleven the eighth of December. I am a member of the Rural Junior Naturalist Club. I am on the clipping committee.

Last summer my cousin came out to our place and stayed six weeks. We went fishing about every day. We caught three hundred fish. We caught two or three fish with red sides and we did not know what kind they were. Do you know? I will close.

From North Carolina:

I found a chipmunk and he had four brown stripes on his back. They ex-

tended nearly to his tail. He carries his food in his jaws. I have seen him eating acorns, peanuts, and hickorynuts. I noticed that he always bit off the sharp points of the acorns and hickorynuts before putting them into his mouth. I think this was to prevent being hurt. He distributes different kinds of nuts. I am sure they have planted trees. I have never tried to tame a chipmunk but have seen them tamed.

We organized our club on the first of November and named it the "Rural Junior Naturalists" club. The officers are:

PRESIDENT

Lottie Gorton.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Genevieve O'Brien, Dora Snyder

SCHOOL HOUSE COMMITTEE

Olive Ryan Genevieve O'Brien

SCHOOL YARD COMMITTEE

Miss Finton Olive Ryan  
Myrtle Thompson

SECRETARY

Belle Freeman

In our meetings we read stories about birds and things that are interesting. We

have our meetings each week on Wednesday. Good-by for this time.

BELLE FREEMAN,  
Secretary of the R. J. N. C.  
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From Humboldt, Iowa:

I want to write and report to you what we have been doing. We had a meeting Friday afternoon. We have divided Humboldt into four parts and appointed a committee for each part. They have each selected a tree for the birds. The girls make the baskets, every one furnishes food, and the committees fill them.

The boys are making bird houses. Two weeks from Friday they are going to bring them to our room. We will have judges to see which one did the best and neatest work. Most of the pupils have taken slips of geranium plants and take care of them all alone, and at Easter vacation we will have a geranium contest. It is to see which raised the best plant.

We have a lady that takes lots of interest in birds. At our next meeting we are going to invite her in, to give us a talk on birds. We are expecting to go out to her house and have our meeting. The last year she has learned over one hundred birds and can tell them by color or sound.

## News Summary

DOMESTIC

March 2.—Meridian, Mississippi, is swept by a tornado; the ruins take fire and great loss of life and property results; twenty four persons are killed and one hundred and fifty injured. Philippine tariff bill is killed in Senate committee.

5.—Chicago city council raises saloon license from \$500 to \$1,000.

6.—Andrew Hamilton, long wanted as witness in insurance investigations, returns unexpectedly from Europe.

7.—President Roosevelt in letter to Congress declares that resolution providing for the investigation of railroad discriminations in coal and oil industries smacks of insincerity in that it is neither thorough nor businesslike.

8.—President John P. Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals resigns.

9.—Statehood bill passes the Senate in amended form, Oklahoma and Indian Territory being admitted as a single state, but Arizona and New Mexico remaining as territories. Nine hundred Moros, including women and children, are killed by American forces operating at

Mount Dajo, near Jolo; American loss eighteen killed and fifty-two wounded.

10.—Murderer of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho confesses; admits murder of many others connected with mining wars.

11.—Anthracite operators refuse the demands of the miners.

12.—Supreme Court decides that in cases under anti-trust law witnesses may be compelled to testify and produce books and papers. District Attorney Jerome sues W. R. Hearst for libel. Colonel W. D. Mann is indicted by grand jury for perjury. The Supreme Court decides franchise cases in favor of the city of Chicago.

14.—President Roosevelt commends American troops for action at Mount Dajo and makes public General Wood's report.

15.—Andrew Hamilton at insurance hearing in Albany makes a violent attack on the trustees of the life insurance companies who were formerly his employers.

16.—Twenty-two people are killed and many injured in train wreck in Colorado. Secretary of War, Taft, delays his acceptance of a seat upon the Supreme bench; the place will be

kept open for some time pending his definite decision.

18.—President Mitchell of the mine workers replying to Baer of the operators says that further negotiation is desirable.

19.—Charles S. Francis of Troy, N. Y., is named by President Roosevelt to succeed Bellamy Storer as Ambassador to Austro-Hungary. Bill for consular reform passes the House.

20.—Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia forces traction companies to give up franchises obtained in the steal of 1901.

21.—By a decision of Judge Humphrey of the United States District Court the sixteen individual packers indicted for engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of trade, are held to be immune from prosecution because they furnished information to Commissioner-General Garfield; the indictments against the corporations stand.

23.—Mine owners are at odds on the question of yielding to the mine workers' demands.

28.—George W. Perkins is arrested on the charge of grand larceny in connection with the contribution of money belonging to the New York Life Insurance Co., to the Republican campaign fund. Convention of bituminous miners at Indianapolis votes down proposition to continue present wage scale and adjourns without action on the men's demand for an increase.

30.—United Mine Workers vote to sign individual contracts with operators who agree to advance scale; this action is expected to minimize the strike by 60 per cent.

31.—Coal strike is formally declared against operators who have not come to terms.

#### FOREIGN

March 3.—Hurricane sweeps over Society and Tuamotu Islands in the Southern Pacific; several thousand lives are thought to be lost and property damaged to the extent of \$5,000,000. King Edward, traveling incognito, arrives at Paris.

5.—Russia, at Algeciras conference, supports plan by which France and Spain shall police Morocco.

6.—Publication of Russian imperial manifesto concerning popular assembly reveals fact that the government still retains the greater part even of legislative powers.

7.—The Rovier ministry is defeated in the chamber of deputies on the church inventory question and resigns. The House of Commons votes by a majority of 238 in favor of motion for the payment of \$1,500 a year to each member. Princess Ena of Battenburg who is engaged to marry King Alfonso of Spain, is received into the Roman Catholic Church.

9.—Jean Sarrien will form the new French cabinet. Women suffragists attempt to storm

the residence of Premier Campbell-Bannerman; three are arrested.

10.—Twelve hundred miners are killed in a French coal mine; the accident was due to an explosion of gas.

12.—Emperor William orders the withdrawal of German troops from China with the exception of 700 guards for the legation at Peking.

13.—French cabinet is selected; it is regarded as even more unfavorable to the Vatican than the cabinet preceding.

14.—Leaders of the attack on Doctor Beatie's house at Fati, China, are beheaded. New French cabinet announces its intention to carry out the church separation law.

15.—Chilean ministry resigns.

16.—Japanese house of representatives votes for the nationalization of all railways.

18.—Hundreds of lives are lost in an earthquake in Formosa. Russian government adopts severe measures to check the agitation for a general strike.

20.—Bandits rob one of the largest banks in Moscow of \$432,500. Spanish cabinet resigns.

22.—It is announced at St. Petersburg that Russia favors the proposed tunnel under Behring Strait.

25.—Famine in Japan is still causing widespread suffering despite relief measures.

27.—It is reported that the Morocco Conference is nearing a satisfactory conclusion; Ambassador White is said to have presented a modus vivendi agreeable to both France and Germany.

28.—English government takes up bill relating to the financial liability of unions in cases of strikes; labor party and Irish are opposed to position of the Liberals.

29.—First elections of the Russian parliament are held; twelve members of the council of the Empire are chosen.

30.—Thirteen men entombed by the recent mine disaster in France are found alive after twenty days imprisonment; the total number of men missing after the accident was 1,212; five hundred bodies have been recovered. English government yields to labor party and supports bill introduced in opposition to government measure; the bill provides complete immunity for trade union funds.

31.—Agreement is reached at Algeciras; it is favorable to France.

#### OBITUARY

March 3.—Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas.

4.—Lieutenant-General J. M. Schofield, Civil War veteran.

10.—Eugen Richter, famous German radical.

11.—President Quintana of the Argentine Republic.

12.—Susan B. Anthony.

14.—S. H. Kauffman, proprietor of the *Washington Star*.

17.—Johann J. Most, noted anarchist.



A GRAMMAR OF GREEK ART. Percy Gardner. pp. 267. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1905.

Professor Gardner is trying to help solve the problem of elementary training in Greek Art for young people who are receiving also their first knowledge of Greek and Roman literature. The Grammar of Greek Art has been prepared primarily for the purpose of giving to teachers of Greek Art an introduction to the psychology of the subject, or as he expresses it, "to determine the laws according to which the mind, the taste, the hand of the artist, worked." The student of Greek art even if he be not a trained scholar will find very much that is suggestive in this book. He will better understand not only the significance of various features of classical art, but the peculiar qualities of the Greek race which led them to such achievements. An idea of the scope of the book may be gained from some of the chapter titles: Architecture, Dress and Drapery, Formation of Sculptural Types, Vases: Artistic Tradition, Literature and Painting, Coins in Relation to History. Professor Gardner's scholarly abilities are unquestioned and the book is a valuable contribution to the study of the underlying principles of Greek Art.

F. K.

STUDIES IN ANCIENT FURNITURE. Caroline L. Ransom. pp. 126. 9x11 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1905.

It is not often that a Doctor's thesis appears in such attractive garb as is the case with this volume by Miss Ransom. Artistic effect as well as archaeological accuracy has been carefully considered in every detail of the work. The writer's acquaintance with the contents of the old world museums is unusual, and scholarly caution is evident in her discussion of ancient couches about which the sources of information are necessarily meager. Not only will the archaeologist find this thesis most suggestive but the untrained lover of classic art will enjoy studying its quaint and often artistically attractive illustrations. Miss Ransom's style has a clear, straightforward quality which makes it possible for even the novice to enter into the discussions of the technical peculiarities of old Greek couches, with considerable sympathy,

and to enjoy her illuminating suggestions regarding their artistic qualities. One is impressed in reading such a work with the amount of labor involved in sifting the material and the necessity for possessing the genuine enthusiasm of a born antiquarian. It is pleasant to feel also throughout the work the appreciation of the writer for all forms of loveliness so that her contribution to archaeological knowledge is a revelation also of new elements of beauty in the products of Greek and Roman civilization.

F. K.

THE GREEK VIEW OF LIFE. G. Lowes Dickinson, M. A. pp. 236. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 1905.

Intended primarily for those who do not know Greek this little book is clearly the work of a man who has studied at first hand and with philosophic insight the manifestations of ancient Greek life. Religion, political life, morality, marriage, friendship, art,—about these matters and such as these the Greeks thought and felt in ways widely unlike those current in the modern Christian world. Mr. Dickinson's exposition of the Greek attitude deserves to be warmly commended; it is admirably written and, in spite of a few slips and some glossing over of the darker aspects of Greek life, it is on the whole penetrating and just.

F. B. T.

THE STORY OF VENICE. Thomas Okey. pp. 434. 7x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1905.

Among the great republics of the world that of Venice will always have a peculiar fascination for the student of history. Venice belongs to that medieval age which modern fancy associates with knightly enterprises, deeds of chivalry, picturesque conquests and the splendors of material prosperity enriched by traffic with the East. The romantic situation of Venice, the fading glories of its exquisite architecture, the sumptuous beauty of its paintings all conspire to weave a spell under which one willingly falls. It is with pleasure then that we turn to the story of this old city, as told by a modern historian and find that the author has embodied in his narrative both the results of scholarship and the quality of picturesque narration. The edition of this work now appearing in the "Medieval Towns" series

## Talk About Books

has given the author an opportunity to revise and supplement his earlier volume and in Part II the student of Venetian Art as well as the less serious minded tourist will find a valuable itinerary of the objects of interest in the city. A small sketch map of Venice in relation to its European and Asiatic environment adds to the pleasure with which one studies its turbulent past, and a larger map of the city itself supplies to the tourist needed direction for his researches. The illustrations without greatly increasing the bulk of the book, add much to its charm.

F. K.

**STORY OF THE BIBLE.** Rev. J. L. Hurlbut. pp. 750. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ . \$1.50. Heavy paper \$2.50. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.

Every teacher of children realizes the fascination which a book of Bible stories always seems to possess. Yet those of us who have grown to maturity often find that theological teaching consciously or unconsciously introduced by the authors of these books are quite foreign to our own beliefs and we feel unwilling to impose them upon the open mind of a child. There has been great need for a book of Bible stories, which shall be quite free from constant and strained interpretations of the Bible narrative; a book that shall present these stories in all their beautiful simplicity allowing them in a great measure to bring their own spiritual message. The recent volume by Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut seems to fulfil these conditions most admirably and withal the stories are told as nearly as possible in the language of Scripture itself so that the transition to the actual Bible narrative may be made very easy. The author puts the case very well when he says: "Parents who are not thoroughly informed, or who do not possess the great gift of story-telling, find difficulties in the path of teaching the contents of the Bible to their children. Here is a great Book with masses of matter interesting only to students, as history, genealogy, details of law and customs of worship, psalms, prophecies, proverbs, epistles—how shall a selection be made appropriate to childhood? There are Oriental forms of speech, antiquated, unfamiliar, sometimes unacceptable to the taste of the age. The Stories of the Bible must be chosen with care, some statements must be explained, and some allusions must be omitted."

The book is very fully illustrated and the pictures have been made as consistently Oriental as possible. Each story has its own title, usually a striking one which will arrest the attention of the child. There are one

hundred and sixty-eight of these stories and under the title of each the author has taken pains to give the Bible reference showing where it may be found.

F. K.

**THE ART READER.** P. E. Quinn. pp. 167. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5. \$1.00. Boston: A. W. Elson & Co. 1905.

Every conscientious effort to bring the element of beauty in to the life of the modern child is an important step in the evolution of our system of education. The only antidote for the sordidness and ugliness and crudeness in architecture, in the furnishing of homes and public buildings and in the styles of dress to which we submit, is a cultivation of the appreciation of the beauties of form and line and color as they have been expressed for us by the great artistic races which have preceded us. Already we are encouraged to recognize the fact that our national art is reaching a high plane, but we are very far yet from being an artistic people. Such a book as "The Art Reader" recently issued by A. W. Elson & Co. ought to be of distinct service. This firm has done much to supply the need for high class reproductions of works of art, offering them at a moderate price which brings them within the reach of almost any art loving person. The Art Reader takes up more than fifty of the world's great masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture and in a few pages of text gives the historical setting of each, frequently also adding quotations from some of the great art critics which help to awaken in the reader a due appreciation of the beauty of the object. Few persons will read it without getting some new point of view on works already familiar to them, and as a basis for schoolwork, teachers of English will find that it supplies much suggestive material. A guide to pronunciation adds to the value of the book.

F. K.

**LIFE'S UNDERTOW.** Minnie Keith Bailey. pp. 43. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Kansas: Crane & Co. 1905.

The title of this little book suggests, what is true of the volume, that it is a record of the feelings and experiences of the author put into the form of verse. These stanzas from the opening poem entitled "Come up Higher" indicate the character of the book as a whole:

"Come up higher; the air is purer  
The sky is bluer: come up higher."

"Come up higher; the mind is cleaner,  
The heart is truer: come up higher."

"Come up higher; life is clearer  
And heaven is nearer: come up higher."



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# Chautauqua Assembly Calendar, 1906

Place	Date	Recognition Day
CALIFORNIA		
Long Beach,	July 16-28.	
Manager, Rev. C. P. Dorland, Long Beach, Calif.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Arthur E. Paine, Long Branch, Calif.		
Pacific Grove,		
Manager, Chas. Filbin, Frisco.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. E. J. Dawson, San Jose.		
COLORADO		
Boulder,	July 4-Aug. 7.	
Manager, F. A. Boggess, Boulder, Col.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. P. V. Pennybacker, Austin Tex.		
Palmer Lake,	July 7-Aug. 25.	
Manager, Frank McDonough, E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, C. F. McCarnine, McPhee Bldg., Denver, Colo.		
CONNECTICUT		
Forestville,	July 12-25.	July 19.
Manager, Daniel W. Howell, 411 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. D. W. Howell, Hartford, Conn.		
ILLINOIS		
Clinton,	Aug. 17-27.	
Manager, E. B. Bentley, Clinton, Ill.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss E. Jeannette Zimmerman, Moray, Kans.		
Lithia Springs,	Aug. 10-27.	Aug. 14.
Manager, Rev. Jasper L. Douthit, Lithia, Ill.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Winifred Douthit, Shelbyville.		
Piasa,	July 19-Aug. 15.	July 28.
Manager, W. O. Paisley, Lincoln, Ill.		
Recognition Day Speaker, Dr. W. A. Colledge, Chicago, Ill.		
Pontiac,	July 21-Aug. 5.	Aug. 2.
Manager, A. C. Folsom, Pontiac.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Georgia Hopkins, Shelbyville, Ill.		
Recognition Day Speaker, Dr. Julien S. Rodgers, Atlanta, Ga.		
Rockford,	Aug. 18-Sept. 2.	Sept. 1.
Manager, A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Ill.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Georgia Hopkins, Shelbyville, Ill.		
Recognition Day Speaker, Dr. Julien S. Rodgers, Atlanta, Ga.		
Urbana,	Aug. 17-26.	Aug. 25.
Manager, S. W. Love, Urbana, Ill.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Richard C. Haney, Moline, Ill.		
INDIANA		
Rome City,	July 19-Aug. 17.	Aug. 1.
Manager, Rev. J. F. Snyder, La Grange, Ind.		
Secretary, Katherine Harper, Goshen, Ind.		
Recognition Day Speaker, Dr. S. Parks Cadman, Brooklyn, New York.		
IOWA		
Allerton,	Aug. 15-22.	
Manager, John A. Shannon, Allerton, Ia.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Inez F. Kelso, Humeston, Ia.		
Centerville,	Aug. 17-26.	Aug. 20.
Manager, P. B. Wilkes, Centerville, Ia.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Inez F. Kelso, Humeston, Ia.		
Des Moines,	June 22-July 1.	June 29.
Manager, Fuller Swift, Des Moines, Ia.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Fuller Swift, Des Moines, Ia.		
Clarinda,	Aug. 8-17.	
Manager, William Orr, Clarinda, Ia.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. Clara B. Willis, Clarinda, Ia.		
Clear Lake,	July 30-Aug. 6.	Aug. 1.
Manager, Dr. W. W. Carlton, Mason City, Ia.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. W. W. Carlton, Mason City, Ia.		
Recognition Day Speaker, Rev. E. T. Grewell, Hampton, Ia.		
Harlan,	Aug. 4-12.	
Manager, Rev. F. G. Beardsley, Harlan, Ia.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. F. G. Beardsley, Harlan, Ia.		

KANSAS

Cawker City,	July 28-Aug. 12.	Aug. 9.
Manager, E. L. Huckell, Cawker City.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Hamilton, Wichita, Kansas.		
Clay Center,	July 27-Aug. 5.	Aug. 5.
Manager, W. H. Eaton, Clay Center, Kansas.		
Concordia,	July 20-29.	
Manager, J. C. Porter, Jewell City, Kansas.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. A. E. Shipley, Des Moines, Ia.		
Lincoln Park,	July 28-Aug. 16.	
Manager, E. L. Huckell, Cawker City, Kansas.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Hamilton, Kansas City, Kansas.		
Wathena,	Aug. 4-12.	
Manager, A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kans.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Alice Limerick, Winfield, Kansas.		
Winfield,	June 19-29.	June 25.
Manager, M. L. Wortman, Winfield, Kans.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Alma F. Piatt.		

KENTUCKY

Ashland,	June 28-July 7.	July 7.
Manager, Prof. J. G. Crabbe, Ashland, Ky.		

MAINE

Ocean Park,	Aug. 1-15.	Aug. 9.
Manager, Rev. W. J. Twort, 12 Reservoir St., Lawrence, Mass.		
Recognition Day Speaker, Rev. S. C. Barnes, D. D., Worcester, Mass.		

MARYLAND

Mountain Lake Park,	Aug. 3-29.	
Manager, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant St., Washington, D. C.		
Washington Grove,	July 23-Sept. 2	Aug. 20.
Manager, W. K. Smith, Room 382, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.		

MASSACHUSETTS

Northampton,	July 10-20.	
Manager, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant St., Washington, D. C.		

NEBRASKA

Beatrice,	June 21-July 3.	
Manager, Fuller Swift, Des Moines, Ia.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Julia Fuller, Beatrice, Neb.		

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hedding,	July 30-Aug. 18.	
Manager, Rev. E. C. E. Dorion, Franklin Falls, N. H.		

NEW YORK

Chautauqua,	June 28-Aug. 26.	Aug. 15.
Manager, Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.		

PENNSYLVANIA

Mt. Gretna,	July 4-Aug. 8.	
Manager, Dr. H. A. Gerdson Lancaster, Pa.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, W. J. Zuck, Annville, Pa.		
Pocono Pines,	July 9-Aug. 5.	
Manager, J. H. Morgan, Ph. D., Carlisle.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, G. Fred Morgan, Ithaca, N. Y.		
Ridgeview Park,	Aug. 3-13.	Aug. 10.
Manager, W. C. Weaver, Homestead, Pa.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, W. C. Weaver, Homestead, Pa.		

SOUTH DAKOTA

Big Stone,	June 29-July 10.	July 7.
Manager, R. J. Hicks, Big Stone, S. D.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Etta Vosburgh, Milbank, S. D.		
Recognition Day Speaker, A. W. Laroher, Dwight, Ill.		
Madison,	June 30-July 16.	July 5.
Manager, H. P. Smith, Madison, S. D.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Hugh Robinson, Madison.		

WEST VIRGINIA

Wellsburg,	Aug. 9-26.	
Manager, J. R. Fretts, Wellsburg, W. Va.		
C. L. S. C. Representative, W. R. Glass, Wellsburg, W. Va.		



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